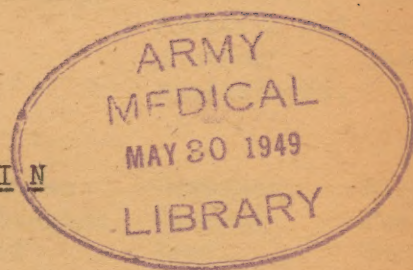


GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section



WEEKLY BULLETIN

Number 124

For Period

9 - 15 May

1949

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SECTION I

GENERAL

Ministerial Instructions

The following is a list of English translated instructions issued by the various Bureaus of the Ministry of Welfare to the prefectural governments for the periods indicated:

18 to 23 April

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Accounts Section</u>				
Apr. 22	Kai-hatsu No. 366	Re: Field-auditing of accounting.	Governors, Hokkaido and 4 other prefectures.	Chief, Accounts Section.
<u>Public Sanitation Bureau</u>				
Apr. 21	Ei-hatsu No. 423	Re: Application for approval on change of a plan of extension and improvement works of water-facilities of Tamano City.	Governor, Okayama Pref.	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau.
Apr. 21	Ei-hatsu No. 424	Re: Report on approval on transferring a licensed power for construction of water-works.	Governor, Aomori Prefecture	"
Apr. 21	Ei-hatsu No. 425	Re: Allocation of the budget of national grant-in-aid for expenses on execution of extermination of rodents and insects for fiscal year 1948 - 1949.	Governor, Niigata & 2 other prefectures	Director, Public Sanitation Bureau; Chief, Accounts Section.
Apr. 23	Ei-hatsu No. 434	Re: Outlines of execution of the examination for "Riyoshi" Law	All prefectural governors	Director Public Sanitation Bureau.
Apr. 23	Ei-hatsu No. 433	Re: An application for designation of the training institution for "Riyoshi" Law.	Governor, Mie Pref.	"
Apr. 23	Ei-hatsu No. 435	Re: Designation of the training institutions for "Riyoshi" Law	Prefectural Governors concerned.	"
<u>Medical Affairs Bureau</u>				
Apr. 20	I-hatsu No. 405	Re: Training course for public health nurses	All prefectural governors	Director, Medical Affairs Bureau.
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
Apr. 18	Yaku-hatsu No. 664	Re: Execution of the examination in practice of the state examination for pharmacists	All prefectural governors	Director, Pharma- ceutical and Supply Bureau

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau</u>				
Apr. 20	Yaku-hatsu No. 689	Re: Investigation into ephedrine hydrochloride tablets.	All Prefectural Governors	Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau.
Apr. 21	Yaku-hatsu No. 697	Re: Report on the progress of receiving additional ration for laborers in a branch of manufacturing enterprise of sanitary goods.	"	"
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Apr. 18	Sha-hatsu No. 704	Re: Summary sheet on the second simultaneous investigation into the protection condition of the protected under the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Ishikawa Prefecture	Director, Social Affairs Bureau.
Apr. 20	Sha-hatsu No. 709	Re: Application of the Daily Life Security Law in case of disputes of firms and factories, etc.	Governor, Aichi Pref.	"
Apr. 20	Sha-hatsu No. 710	Re: The convention of the welfare commissioners.	Governor, Yamagata Prefecture	"
Apr. 20	Sha-hatsu No. 711	Re: Execution of guidance and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture	"
Apr. 21	Sha-hatsu No. 716	Re: Use of a part of the building of the former Kyojo-kai, Foundational Juridical Person	"	"
Apr. 22	Sha-hatsu No. 726	Re: Relocation of the place where relief commodities from IARA have been kept.	Governor, Fukuoka Prefecture	"
Apr. 22	Sha-hatsu No. 727	Re: Additional allocation of relief commodities from IARA.	Governor, Tokyo Metro.	"
Apr. 22	Sha-hatsu No. 728	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from IARA.	Governor, Wakayama Prefecture	"
Apr. 22	Sha-hatsu No. 730	Re: Establishment of the protective institutions under the Daily Life Security Law, and national grant-in-aid therefor.	Governor, Yamanashi Prefecture	"
Apr. 23	Sha-hatsu No. 731	Re: Execution of guidance and inspection of business affairs on enforcement of the Daily Life Security Law.	Governor, Tokushima Prefecture	"

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Social Affairs Bureau</u>				
Apr. 23	Sha-hatsu No. 733	Re: Payment beyond the limit of expenses on emergency relief under the Disaster Relief Law, and extension of the period of time for such relief.	Governor, Fukui Prefecture	Director, Social Affairs Bureau
Apr. 18	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 100	Re: Relief in case of a calamity.	All prefectural governors.	"
Apr. 20	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 102	Re: Designation of welfare commissioner's office as public office	"	"
Apr. 20	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 104	Re: Examination organizations of medical care under the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Apr. 20	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 105	Re: Allocation of relief commodities from IARA.	"	"
Apr. 21	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 106	Re: Partial amendment to the Enforcement Regulations of the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Apr. 21	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 107	Re: National burden on expenses necessary for equipments of the protective institutions, etc., under the Daily Life Security Law for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
Apr. 21	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 108	Re: National grant-in-aid for the expenses prescribed in Article 23 of the Daily Life Security Law.	"	"
Apr. 22	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 109	Re: Additional rationing to the foreign nationals (requiring protection).	"	"
Apr. 23	Sha-otsu- hatsu No. 110	Re: The cooperators with the welfare commissioners.	"	"

Children's Bureau

Apr. 20	Ji-hatsu No. 357	Re: Certification of qualifications for examination for day-nursery teachers under Article 40, paragraph 1, item 3 of the Detailed Regulations for Enforcement of the Child Welfare Law.	Director, Civil Wel- fare Dep't, Aichi Pref.	Director, Children's Bureau.
Apr. 21	Ji-hatsu No. 256	Re: Amendment to the instructions on national grant-in-aid for expenses on establishment of the infant homes for fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Shimane Prefecture	"

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Children's Bureau</u>				
Apr. 20	Ji-hatsu No. 359	Re: Licensing the child welfare agencies.	Governor, Gunma Prefecture	Director, Children's Bureau
Apr. 20	Ji-hatsu No. 360	Re: Licensing the child welfare agencies.	Governors, Osaka and Chiba Profs.	"
Apr. 20	Ji-hatsu No. 361	Re: Application for permission on change of the plan of construction of the Ichinoseki Mothers' Home for fiscal year 1948-49.	Governor, Iwate Pref.	"
Apr. 21	Ji-hatsu No. 362	Re: Notice on the third national convention on child welfare.	All prefectural governors.	"
<u>Insurance Bureau</u>				
Apr. 19	Ho-hatsu No. 27	Re: Outlines on payment of national grant-in-aid on national health insurance for fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors	Director, Insurance Bureau
Apr. 20	Ho-hatsu No. 28	Re: Examination and payment of medical fees under national health insurance.	"	"
Apr. 22	Ho-hatsu No. 29	Re: Treatment in case a wound or disease should relapse due to any cause or duty.	"	"
Apr. 23	Ho-hatsu No. 30	Re: Commentary on classification of budget of annual revenue and expenditure under the welfare insurance special accounts for fiscal year 1949-50.	"	"
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Apr. 18	Engo No. 436	Re: Re-issuance of the repatriation certificate.	Governor, Hokkaido	Director, Repatria- tion Re- lief Bureau
Apr. 18	Engo No. 437	Re: Dependents to be taken by Korean nationals whose repatriation has been permitted by GHQ, SCAP.	Governor, Tokyo Metropolis	"
Apr. 18	En-shi No. 439	Re: Allotment of "tatami" for the accommodation facilities for the repatriates.	"	"
Apr. 19	Engo No. 444	Re: Repatriation to the Truk Islands.	Governor, Niigata Prefecture	"

DATE	FILE NO.	SUBJECT	TO	FROM
<u>Repatriation Relief Agency</u>				
Apr. 19	Engo No. 445	Re: Discontinuation of the accommodation facilities for the repatriates in winter.	Governor, Nagano Prefecture	Director, Repatria- tion Relief Bureau
Apr. 20	En-shi No. 450	Re: Establishment of the housing facilities for the repatriates from Sapporo area without relatives for fiscal year 1949-50.	Governors, Hokkaido and six prefs. in Tonoku District.	"
Apr. 20	En-shi No. 451	Re: Equipping the housing facilities for the repatriates from abroad for fiscal year 1949-50.	All prefectural governors.	"
Apr. 21	En-shi No. 452	Re: Inspection of business affairs on relief of the repatriates after settling down	Governors, Fukushima and two other prefectures.	"
Apr. 23	Engo No. 459	Re: Data of the room of provinces in the Maizuru Repatriation Reception Center.	All prefectural governors.	"
Apr. 23	Engo No. 460	Re: Setting up boards indicating "welcome the repatriates."	"	"

Full-Year Training Course in Public Health

On 5 July the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo will inaugurate a full-year course in public health for medical graduates. Medical officers employed in prefectural and municipal health departments or health centers and teachers of public health in medical schools are eligible to attend. The course will include broad fundamental training in the various public health subjects and three months of supervised field work in health centers. It is designed particularly for younger medical graduates who are beginning a career in public health administration or teaching. The series of 3-month "refresher" courses for medical officers already established in their positions still will be continued at the Institute with the next course beginning 7 July.

The Institute of Public Health will furnish dormitory accommodations for students in the full-year course and will pay expenses connected with field teaching activities; subsistence expenses (estimated at ¥6,100 per month) must be borne by the student or by the governmental agency supporting him. An official announcement concerning the course was sent by the Ministry of Welfare on 21 April to prefectural governors and on 10 May to the deans and professors of hygiene in medical schools.

Training Course for Veterinarians

The seventh two-month course for public health veterinarians will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 13 June to 13 August. Veterinarians employed in meat, milk and seafood sanitation activities in prefectural and municipal health departments and in health centers are eligible to attend. Well-qualified candidates should be selected. An official announcement concerning the course is being sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

Tuberculosis Control

Reference is made to Section I, Weekly Bulletin #119, in which announcement is made of the arrival of imported streptomycin in Japan. Due to the small amount received in relation to potential demand, the matter of allocation was very difficult. The Ministry of Welfare's plan of distribution was approved by PEMJG 103, dated 7 May 1949. The plan is designed to restrict the use of the imported streptomycin to well-qualified hospitals. Consideration was given to the annual number of tuberculosis deaths and number of tuberculosis beds available in each prefecture as well as to the sponsorship and facilities of the institutions involved. Many prefectures and institutions will undoubtedly feel that they have not received their share.

In order to have the officials concerned better informed on the matter, the allocation table is attached as Inclosure No. 1. The unit used is forty grams, the amount considered necessary for the treatment of one adult patient. It will be noted that about 12% is classified as "reserved". This is being held for use in emergencies or future allocation to those institutions which have demonstrated their ability to make most effective use of the original distribution. The amount in the column "For General Use" is that which is to be allocated to hospitals by the Prefectural council on streptomycin.

Sanitation

The National government subsidy for insect and rodent control is listed in the attached Inclosure No. 2. The same information was forwarded by the Ministry of Welfare on 10 May to each prefecture.

On 12 May the following telegram was sent to each governor by the Chief of the Public Sanitation Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

"There is danger of an encephalitis outbreak. You will start full scale control program with sanitary teams and inspectors immediately."

Following this, detailed instructions were sent to the Governors outlining control activities that are to be carried out by the public health departments; the health centers, city, town and village sanitary offices and by individuals. In addition the instructions included information affecting agencies other than the public health agencies, as follows:

- a. Agriculture section: To procure and distribute to each live stock owner, a sufficient quantity of DDT 5% residual effect spray (together with appropriate instructions for use) to spray all animal barns and shelters, and to coordinate equine encephalitis control with Japanese B encephalitis control.
- b. Public works: To expedite the cleaning of roadside ditches and drains.
- c. Public safety: To clean and maintain fire water reservoirs in such a manner as to prevent mosquito breeding.
- d. Cleaning sections: To collect and dispose of all trash and refuse collected by individuals during cleanup week and to remove regularly all garbage and refuse particularly during the mosquito and fly season.

The Ministry of Welfare has made provisions to supply the Ministry of Agriculture with 200,000 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray to be used for the spraying of animal barns and sheds. Necessary guidance and assistance should be given by Public Health personnel in order to insure prompt and proper execution of the program. Substitute material such as pyrethrum, cresol solution, etc., should not be used. Shipments of the 5% DDT residual effect spray were made to each prefecture on 12 and 13 May for distribution through the Agriculture Associations.

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Publications

The National Organization Public Health Nurse Manual will be on sale 20 May at ¥ 300.00 for Bible paper and ¥ 350.00 for regular paper. Send orders direct to

Far Eastern Literary Company
Room 135, Finance Bldg. Annex
2, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

SECTION IV

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Standard for Ice Candy

The following standard was established by the Ministry of Welfare in the manufacturing of Ice Candy. This standard was presented to a representative group of members of the Japan Ice Candy Associations who will disseminate the information to all members for compliance. Prefectural Government Health Departments will be notified of the standards and will take the necessary action to obtain compliance.

- a. Freezing tubes must be large enough to adequately observe and clean the interiors. Metal tubes that do not become rusty will be required. Eventually angular corners will be replaced by rounded corners.
- b. Original water must be city water or a laboratory certified water safe for drinking. However, boiling of the water will be required that is to be utilized in making the candy. The length of time of boiling will be five minutes, and if sediment is present in the water, it will be filtered.
- c. Equipment utilized for mixing or preserving the materials, and freezing tubes must be sterilized either by boiling or soaking in chlorine water (750 p.p.m).
- d. The liquid used for the ice candy will be kept in clean and lidded vessels and when transferred to the freezing tubes, the transfer tubes must be thoroughly cleaned prior to use. When food solids are mixed with the liquids, pincettes shall be used.
- e. Ice candy will have a stick handle (hashi) and the hashi will be boiled prior to use. The completed product will be handled by the handles only.
- f. Water for melting and drawing the frozen product shall be certified water.
- g. The finished product must be retained in containers that are protected against fly and dust and free from the presence of melted water.
- h. Ice candy shall not contain more than 1,000 bacteria per cc of melted water, and when milk is used, not more than 3,000 per cc. Ice candy shall have no coli-group bacteria that changes Endo-medium (Fuchsin - milchsugar agar agar red).
- i. Artificial sweet materials, pigments or flavours which are used for ice candy shall be suitable according to the provisions of the Food Sanitation Law.
- j. Ice candy shall not contain any materials of animal origin except gelatin and for the time being, milk.
- k. Ice candy shall not contain any materials of mineral origin except as stated in item i.
- l. Ice candy that contains Indian beans, fruit juice, etc., shall not contain any artificial pigments.

m. Metal containers shall not be cadmium plated or plated with any other plating subject to chemical action when placed in contact with fruit juices.

Veterinary License Bill

The Veterinary License Bill with a supplementary Amendment is now under consideration in the Diet. Details of the Bill will be disseminated upon final Diet action.

Animal Disease

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported the following outbreak of animal diseases for the period 7 - 13 May.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Kyoto	Swine-cholera	5
Yamagata	" "	6
Saitama	" "	3
	Swine erysipelas	1
Chiba	" "	10
Fukuoka	" "	2
Kagoshima		2

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Pharmaceutical Affairs

It is encouraging to note that few complaints have been reported in recent Military Government Monthly Activities Reports on matters under the sub-heading "Supply". This sparse comment, or the omission of this sub-heading entirely, is encouraging if it signifies a smooth operation of supply activities and an ample supply of necessary items.

Vigilance in pharmaceutical and supply matters is ever necessary. Not many months ago Japan was in a medical supply situation of scarcity. That condition of scarcity has rapidly improved due to the increased volume of production accompanying economic rehabilitation in the pharmaceutical and allied industries. This increase in productivity has made it possible to remove distribution controls from an increasing number of items, including newly introduced medicines such as sulfa-thiazole, penicillin, mapharsen and bismuth subsalicylate injection. And now (see previous issue of the Weekly Bulletin), controls over the distribution of DDT products have been removed.

Progressively, as the pressure is removed from a struggle against scarcity, attention becomes focused on the establishment of and adherence to high standards of quality of materials, and of ethical practices, by the professions and industries concerned in pharmaceutical affairs. The emphasis has evolved from quantity to quality.

The legal basis was established for the enforcement of these standards and ethics by enactment in July 1948 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law and the promulgation of its Enforcement Regulation in August. Copies of these documents in official English translation have been supplied to Military Government personnel and others concerned as inclosures with copies of the Weekly Bulletins No. 85 and No. 88. It is important that prefectural health and law enforcement officials be thoroughly acquainted with the provisions of this law and its regulations, and it will be extremely satisfying for Military Government Public Health and Legal Officers to be likewise familiar with those same provisions, using that knowledge as a means of constant surveillance to insure a progressive movement toward an abundant supply of safe and high quality commodities essential to improved public health activities.

Coal Allocation

The allocation plan for standard coal to the pharmaceutical manufacturers under the ESB category "Medicines" for the first quarter JFY 1949 (April, May, June) by districts and prefectures, (Unit: Metric Ton) is attached (Inclosure No. 3). A total of 22,000 metric tons of high calory and 5,000 metric tons of low calory standard coal has been allocated to manufacturers in 39 prefectures throughout Japan for the period.

SECTION VI

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Enforcement

The arrest of one Korean and three Japanese resulted in the seizure of a small clandestine laboratory which had prepared 1,500 ampoules of heroin solution from five grams of heroin hydrochloride stolen from a pharmaceutical company during the war. The strength of the solution was reduced to 30 percent of normal potency to produce the large number of ampoules. The shop of an electric bulb manufacturing company was being used as a laboratory. The broker, the Korean, was receiving ¥ 35 per ampoule while the Japanese were attempting to obtain ¥ 500 per ampoule when arrested in Tokyo.

SECTION VII

WELFARE DIVISION

Public Assistance - Correction to Inclosure

Item 5 of Sha-Otsu-Hatsu No. 106 which was inclosed with Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 122 should read in part: "which is prescribed in Article 8, para. 1 of the Enforcement Regulation (#38)". Item 10 should read in part: "Its acceptance shall not however, be refused on the ground that the form of a complaint is not adequate".

Item 9 provides that the handling of a complaint by the Governor is one of the duties which cannot legally be delegated to the District Chief.

Day Nurseries Under the Welfare Ministry

Reference Weekly Bulletin No. 123, the informatives and dispatches prepared by the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare are attached as Inclosure No. 4, for information of Welfare Officers. The inclosure consists of Hatsu-Ji #38 dated 11 May 1949, "Outline for the Day-Nursery Program", March 10, 1949; Ji Hatsu #401, dated 11 May 1949; Receipt Forms to be utilized by the prefectures in acknowledging receipt of items received from the central office; Receipt Forms to be given to the Prefectural Welfare Department upon receipt of the supplies by the day nurseries concerned; a Stock Record Form to show amounts received, balances on hand, etc; Report of the Operation of the Lunch Itself showing number of children included, number of lunches served together with the Report of the Management Aspects of the Program. Also inclosed is a statement on "Principles of Dealing with the Day Nursery Lunch Materials", an outline of the responsibilities of the committee for the day nursery school lunch program and menus as suggestions indicating ways that skim milk can be included in soups and stews to provide one-dish servings. The last two include a schematic diagram of the organization of the day nursery school lunch program and a statement regarding the nursery school lunch sub-committee of the Central Child Welfare Council.

While this program is designed to be a self-supporting one, families without means to reimburse the nursery for school lunch feeding will be assisted, as necessary, through the medium of the public assistance programs.

Licensed Agencies for Relief in Asia (LARA)

Overseas shipments of relief supplies to LARA, Numbers 164 and 165, have arrived in Yokohama and contained 309.64 tons. These shipments included the following relief items:

- a. 164th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Maiden Creek on 25 April and contained 303.78 tons (food, 274.68 tons - clothing, 27.85 tons - miscellaneous 1.25 tons).
- b. 165th Shipment: Arrived aboard the S.S. Pioneer Dale on 9 May and contained 5.86 tons (food).

The total LARA relief supply shipments to Japan, as reported, now totals 8,825.41 tons, consisting of the following items:

Food	6,720.32	Tons
Clothing (Including shoes, bedding, etc.)	1,677.96	
Cotton (raw)	207.62	
Miscellaneous (soaps, seeds, linings, etc.)	132.71	
<hr/>		
TOTAL	8,825.41	

Japanese Red Cross Society

Junior Red Cross:

Outlined below is a summary of the activities covering the Junior Red Cross National Conference held at Yokohama (8 - 10 May) in cooperation with the Kanagawa Prefectural Red Cross Chapter and the Yokohama Board of Education:

Place: Mainichi Hall, Nogaya, Japan Trade Fair Ground, Yokohama.

Those Present: Two hundred and thirty representatives from all the prefectures in Japan including 147 Junior Red Cross members and 83 teacher-sponsors and Chapter personnel. Originally invitations were issued for boy and girl and sponsor or Chapter member from each of 46 Chapters but many more came than were expected.

Object: For the purpose of getting the Junior Red Cross representatives from all the prefectures together on the occasion of Japan Trade Fair where the Junior Red Cross in Kanagawa had set up a Junior Red Cross room, showing the purpose, projects and activities of Junior Red Cross in pictures, dolls and other material.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Referees, Appeals Boards and Advisory Councils

A review of Military Government Monthly Activities Reports for the period ending 31 March 1949 indicates some mis-understanding in distinguishing between the National Health Insurance provisions for appeals procedures and those for advisory councils and also to the appeals procedures available to persons insured under society-managed Health Insurance.

To quote, for example:

"*****Company Health Insurance Society has no appeal procedure or Advisory Board. It was recommended that a board be elected by the insured persons to handle appeals, etc."

A referee has been appointed by the Ministry of Welfare for each prefecture and his jurisdiction extends over appeals by persons insured under Welfare Pension Insurance, Seamen's Insurance, government-managed Health Insurance or society-managed Health Insurance. These laws do not provide for appeal boards for individual prefectures or Health Insurance Societies. One appeals board, for each of the three laws named above, has been appointed by the Ministry of Welfare and these three boards convene in Tokyo to hear appeals made from the referees' decisions.

Similarly, one advisory council has been appointed by the Ministry of Welfare under each of the three laws named above and these three councils convene in Tokyo to advise the Ministry of Welfare concerning the respective programs. The advisory councils and appeals boards constitute six separate bodies.

To quote from another report for the same period:

"The ***** Company Health Insurance Society has no particular form of appeal system for the insured but complaints are generally accepted on an impartial basis by the association board. One of the most commendatory findings of this review was the excellent job of publicizing the insurance program."

The appeals procedure for society-managed as well as government-managed Health Insurance is provided in Chapter VI of the Health Insurance Law (Chapter VII, following the 1949 amendments to the Law) and Cabinet Order 274 of 1948. It is the obligation of the prefectural insurance section and the prefectural referee to acquaint all insured persons with the facilities available for appeals and fair hearings. The referee should be independent of the prefectural insurance section in order that his decisions shall not be influenced by his being connected in any way with the original determinations of the administrative agency. For the same reason, no employee of the Ministry of Welfare is a member of any of the central appeals boards.

To quote again:

"The ***** Town National Health Insurance Association does not have an Appeal Board, all appeals at present are handled by the official in charge. It was recommended that an Appeal Board be set up."

Each governor has appointed a prefectural National Health Insurance Appeals Board under Article 50-3 of the National Health Insurance Law. Appeals and mediation are provided for under National Health Insurance in Chapter VIII of the Law and Cabinet Order 274 of 1948. There is no provision in law for prefectural referees, a central (national) appeals board, or a referee or appeals board in an individual National Health Insurance Association. It is the obligation of the prefectural insurance section to inform persons insured under National Health Insurance of the procedure to be followed in appealing to the prefectural board.

The National Health Insurance Law (Article 8-18) and Cabinet Order 224 of 1948 provide for advisory councils where the program is administered by a city, town or village but not where it is administered by an association or a corporate juridical body. There is no prefectural or national advisory council provided by the National Health Insurance Law. The members of the advisory council are appointed by the mayor of the city, town or village, with the consent of the assembly.

Social Insurance Statistics

Benefits Paid Under Welfare Pension Insurance

Reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin Nos. 97 and 106 for a brief description of the Welfare Pension Insurance program and monthly benefit data for the first six months (April through September 1948) of the fiscal year 1948/49.

Inclosure No. 5 to this issue of the Bulletin lists comparable benefit data for the months of October 1948 through February 1949. The upward trend in the level of benefits noted before has continued throughout this period owing to rises in the wage level.

Since July 1948 the number of insured and of establishments covered has risen appreciably. As of the end of February 1949 the total number of insured was reported as 5,643,507; of these 4,253,447 were men and 1,390,060 women. Five million six hundred nineteen thousand, two hundred and fifty-one persons were compulsorily covered, 24,256 on a voluntary basis. The total number of establishments covered was 135,440; of these 129,085 were compulsorily covered, 6,354 on a voluntary basis. During that month, wages taxable under this program averaged ¥4,933, namely ¥5,573 for men and ¥2,977 for women.

Amendments to the Welfare Pension Insurance Law which passed the Diet on 28 April 1949 further increasing taxable wages and benefits will not take effect until 1 May 1949 and will be summarized when May statistics are presented.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDUM TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJG</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
104	5/9/49	Request Pertaining to the Distribution of Diapers.	No	MG Eighth Army

Crawford F. Sams
 CRAWFORD F. SAMS
 Brigadier General, Medical Corps
 Chief

7 Incls:

1. Plan of Distribution of Imported Streptomycin.
2. National Government Subsidy for Insect and Rodent Control Program for 1949.
3. Allocation Plan for Standard Coal to Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, 1st Qtr JFY 1949 (April, May and June).
4. Hatsu-Ji No. 38. Carrying out the Day Nursery Lunch Program. (Information to Military Government Public Welfare Officers).
5. Social Insurance Statistics - Benefits Granted Under Welfare Pension Insurance.
6. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Five Weeks Ended 30 April 1949.
7. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 7 May 1949.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTED STREPTOMYCIN

Disease Prevention Bureau,
Ministry of Welfare.

April 4, 1949.

Prefecture	Total	For Gen. Use	Nat. Sanatorium		Nat. Hospital		Med. Schools		Research In	
			Name	Amt	Name	Amt	Name	Amt	Name	Amt
HOKKAIDO	220	50	Hokkaido	25	Sapporo	25	Hokkaido	60		
			Daiichi				Univ.			
			Hokkaido	25			Hokkaido	10		
			Daini				W.M.S.			
			Obihiro	5						
			Sapporo	10						
			Otaru	10						
AOMORI	45	20	Aomori	15			Aomori			
							M.S.	10		
IWATE	50	20	Iwate	20			Iwate			
							M.S.	10		
MIYAGI	175	25	Miyagi	35	Sendai	35	Tohoku	60	Inst. of TB & Leprosy	20
							Uv.			
AKITA	35	20	Akita	15						
			Aterawawa							
YAMAGATA	30	20	Kofu-en	10						
FUKUSHIMA	50	20	Fukushima	20			Fukushima	10		
							W.M.S.			
IBATAKI	65	20	Muramatsu							
			Seiran-so	45						
TOCHIGI	40	20	Tochigi	15						
			Shoju-en	5						
GUMMA	70	20	Ohinata-so	10	Takasaki	30	Maebashi			
			Saitama	20			M.S.	10		
SAITAMA	45	20	Toyooka	5						
			Chiba	30			Chiba	30		
			Chishiro-	15			M.C.			
			en							
CHIBA	150	30	Narashino	10						
			Shimoshizu	5						
			Matsudo	30						
			Tokyo	40	Tokyo	45	Tokyo	60		
					Faiichi		Uv.			
			Kiyose	40	Tokyo	45	Keio Uv.	60		
			Nakano	40	Faini		Jikei			
							M.C.	30		
							Nihon			
							M.C.	30		
TOKYO	600	70					Tokyo			
							M.S.	15		
							Showa			
							M.S.	15		

Prefecture	Total	For Gen. Use	Nat. Sanatorium		Nat. Hospital		Med. Schools		Research Ins.	
			Name	Amt	Name	Amt	Name	Amt	Name	Amt
TOKYO - (Cont'd).							Nihon Dai- gaku M.S. Juntento M.S. Tokyo Med. Dental school Tokyo W.M.S. Toho W.M.S. Yokohama M.S.	10 10 10 10 Anti-TB Assoc. 60 10 10		
KANAGAWA	160	35	Kanagawa Kurihama Kofu-en Yokohama	30 40 30 15						
YAMANASHI	10	10								
NAGANO	70	25	Nagano Matsumoto	30 5			Matsumoto M.S.	10		
NIIGATA	90	20	Niigata Uchino	30 10			Niigata	30		
GIFU	60	20	Hino Gifu	10 20			Gifu W.M.S.	10		
SHIZUOKA	65	25	Tenryu-so Minato Aichi Obu-so	30 10 30 35						
AICHI	200	35	Umemori Kofu-en Hachiji	20 5	Nagoya 35		Nagoya Uv. Nagoya W.M.S.	30 10		
MIE	45	20	Mie	10			Mie M.S.	10		
ISHIKAWA	110	25	Ishikawa	20	Kanazawa 35		Kanazawa M.C.	30		
TOYAMA	50	20	Hokuriku Furusato- Hoyo-en	15 15						
FUKUI	25	15	Fukui	10						
SHIGA	20	15	Hira-en	5						
KYOTO	225	30	Kyoto Utano	35 35	Kyoto 35		Kyoto Uv. Kyoto Munic. M.C.	60 30 		
OSAKA	305	45	Osaka Fukusen Yosei-en Toneyama Sengoku-so	35 10 25 40 20	Osaka 35		Osaka Uv. Osaka Koto M.S. Osaka Munic. M.S. Osaka W.M.S.	60 15 10 10		

Prefecture	Total	For Gen. Use	Nat. Sanatorium		Nat. Hospital		Med. Schools		Research Ins.	
			Name	Amt	Name	Amt	Name	Amt	Name	Amt
HYOGO	135	35	Hyogo Chunka-en Kobe	20 30 10	Himeji	30	Hyogo M.S.	10		
NARA	30	15	Shorai-so	5			Nara M.S.	10		
WAKAYAMA	25	15					Wakayama M.S.	10		
TOTTORI	25	15					Yonago M.S.	10		
SHIMANE	40	20	Shimane	20						
HIROSHIMA	95	25	Hiroshima Kamo	45 15			Hiroshima M.S.	10		
OKAYAMA	120	20	Okayama Hayashima Kofu-en	25 15	Okayama	30	Okayama M.C.	30		
YAMAGUCHI	80	25	Sanyo-so Yanai Ogushi Seifu-so	10 5 5	Iwakuni	25	Yamaguchi M.S.	10		
TOKUSHIMA	65	15	Tokushima Banzai	20 20			Tokushima M.S.	10		
KAGAWA	15	15								
EHIME	45	20	Ehime Suisho-en	20 5						
KOCHI	20	15	Kochi	5						
FUKUOKA	275	45	Fukuoka Seiko-en Fukuji-en Ginsui-en	30 30 30 10	Tsukushi Kokura	40 20	Kyushu Univ. Kurume M.S.	60 10		
SAGA	65	15	Saga	25	Ureshino	25				
NAGASAKI	95	20			Omura	45	Nagasaki M.C.	30		
KUMAMOTO	115	20	Saishun-so Toyofuku-en	30 5	Kumamoto	30	Kumamoto M.C.	30		
OTTA	50	15			Kamekawa	35				
MIYAZAKI	15	15								
KAGOSHIMA	70	25	Kagoshima Kirishima	25 10			Kagoshima M.S.	10		
RESERVED	610									
TOTAL	5,000	1,085		1,600		600		1,025		80

REMARKS:

Uv. Medical department of a University
M.C. Medical college (independent college for medical
education) Japanese: Ika Daigaku
M.S. Medical school (lower than the M.C.)
Japanese: Igaku Senmon Gakko or Shinsei Ika
Daigaku
W.M.S. Women's medical school (of the same level with
M.S.) Japanese: Joshi Igaku Senmon Gakko

Inst. Institute
Nat. National
Amt. Amount

This allocation is only for the streptomycin imported
in March, 1949.

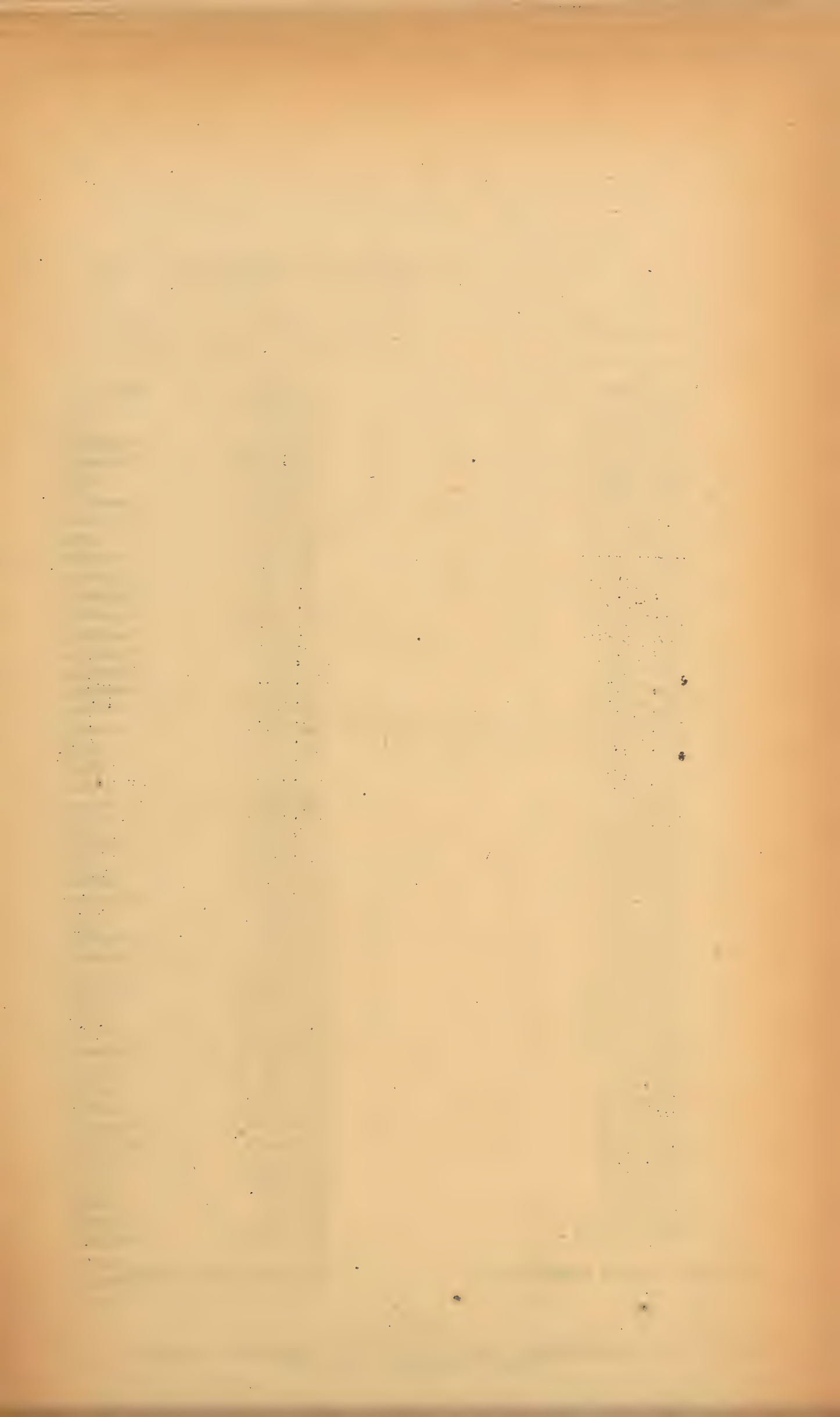
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY
FOR INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL PROGRAM
FOR 1949

(1)* Expenses for Inspectors

(2)* Expenses for Sanitary Team

Hokkaido	¥ 3,032,876	¥ 16,110,000
Aomori	945,312	5,332,500
Iwate	984,700	5,577,000
Miyagi	1,221,028	6,240,000
Akita	984,700	4,777,500
Yamagata	1,063,476	5,245,500
Fukushima	1,575,520	8,560,500
Ibaragi	1,614,908	9,460,500
Tochigi	1,221,028	5,796,000
Gumma	1,260,416	6,327,750
Saitama	1,654,296	11,328,750
Chiba	1,693,684	10,811,250
Tokyo	3,938,800	35,532,000
Kanagawa	1,733,072	15,390,000
Niigata	1,890,624	9,711,000
Toyama	748,372	4,719,000
Ishikawa	748,372	4,309,500
Fukui	551,432	3,636,750
Yamanashi	630,208	3,724,500
Nagano	1,614,908	9,389,250
Gifu	1,181,640	7,088,250
Shizuoka	1,851,236	11,077,500
Aichi	2,481,444	17,040,000
Mie	1,102,864	8,043,000
Shiga	669,596	4,511,250
Kyoto	1,496,744	12,082,500
Osaka	2,638,996	23,584,500
Hyogo	2,402,668	19,467,000
Nara	630,208	4,128,750
Wakayama	748,372	5,321,250
Tottori	472,656	3,081,000
Shimane	669,596	5,008,500
Okayama	1,339,192	9,202,500
Hiroshima	1,575,520	10,552,500
Yamaguchi	1,142,252	8,257,500
Tokushima	669,596	3,570,000
Kagawa	708,984	8,170,500
Ehime	1,142,252	13,143,000
Kochi	512,044	7,585,500
Fukuoka	2,481,444	33,255,000
Saga	708,984	7,497,000
Nagasaki	1,181,640	13,671,000
Kumamoto	1,378,580	17,115,000
Oita	945,312	13,083,000
Miyazaki	827,148	7,566,000
Kagoshima	1,378,580	14,280,000
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	61,445,280	401,678,250

* Subsidy to be 50% of local expenditures.



*(3) Expenses for Drugs

Hokkaido	¥ 9,278,094
Aomori	3,019,255
Iwate	3,099,935
Miyagi	3,613,654
Akita	3,549,638
Yamagata	3,291,065
Fukushima	4,043,051
Ibaraki	4,223,525
Tochigi	3,459,435
Gumma	4,834,598
Saitama	6,313,691
Chiba	4,421,136
Tokyo	19,301,027
Kanagawa	11,497,416
Niigata	7,610,048
Toyama	2,799,288
Ishikawa	2,511,451
Fukui	2,034,991
Yamanashi	3,924,596
Nagano	4,881,510
Gifu	2,912,623
Shizuoka	5,685,990
Aichi	8,179,020
Mie	4,091,489
Shiga	2,243,581
Kyoto	6,488,557
Osaka	13,200,549
Hyogo	6,638,390
Nara	1,979,974
Wakayama	1,295,572
Tottori	1,863,957
Shimane	2,847,662
Okayama	4,488,433
Hiroshima	4,036,544
Yamaguchi	4,779,876
Tokushima	2,027,223
Kagawa	2,304,141
Ehime	3,596,342
Kochi	1,274,943
Fukuoka	10,620,679
Saga	2,342,698
Nagasaki	2,736,622
Kumamoto	4,424,802
Oita	3,458,449
Miyazaki	2,530,751
Kagoshima	3,477,423

Total ¥ 217,266,190

**(4) Expenses for Transportation

Tokyo	¥ 621,000
Kanagawa	121,500
Aichi	121,500
Kyoto	148,500
Osaka	243,000
Hyogo	94,500

Total ¥ 1,350,000

** 1/3 % of local expenditure

- * Pyrethrum 1/3 of local expenditure.
- ** D.D.T. Prefecture 1/2 of local expenditure.
- Cities, towns, and villages & private institutions 1/3

* (5) Subsidy for Personnel for insect and rodent control in prefectural office

Hokkaido	¥ 36,088
Aomori	72,176
Iwate	72,176
Miyagi	36,088
Akita	72,176
Yamagata	36,088
Fukushima	72,076
Ibaragi	36,088
Tochigi	36,088
Gumma	72,176
Saitama	36,088
Chiba	72,176
Tokyo	72,176
Kanagawa	72,176
Niigata	36,088
Toyama	36,088
Ishikawa	36,088
Fukui	36,088
Yamanashi	36,088
Nagano	36,088
Gifu	36,088
Shizuoka	36,088
Aichi	72,176
Mie	36,088
Shiga	72,176
Kyoto	72,176
Osaka	72,176
Hyogo	72,176
Nara	72,176
Wakayama	72,176
Tottori	36,088
Shimane	72,176
Okayama	36,088
Hiroshima	36,088
Yamaguchi	36,088
Tokushima	36,088
Kagawa	72,176
Ehime	36,088
Kochi	72,176
Fukuoka	72,176
Saga	36,088
Nagasaki	36,088
Kumamoto	36,088
Oita	36,088
Miyazaki	72,176
Kagoshima	36,088

Total

2,381,808

* $\frac{1}{2}$ of local expenditure

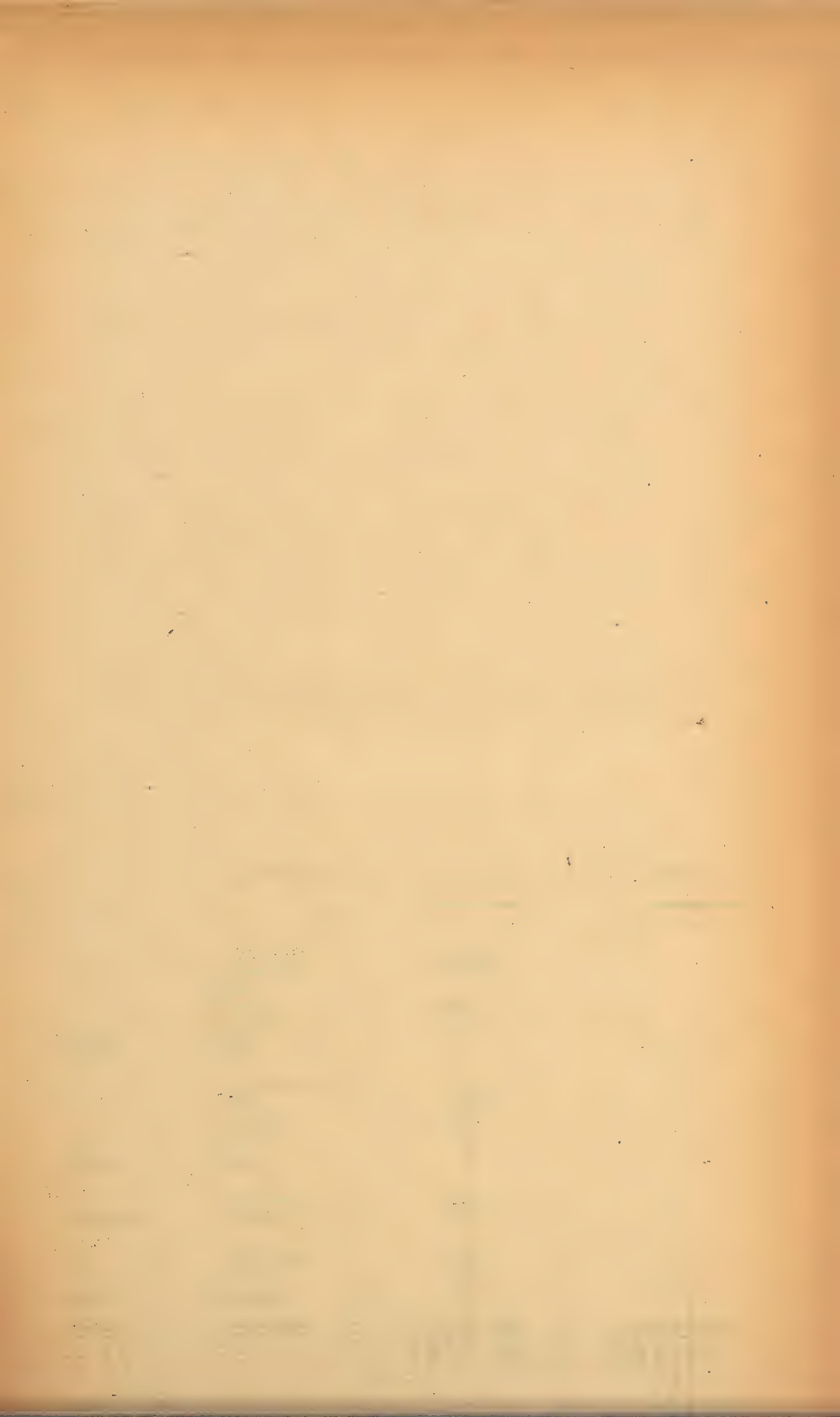
Allocation Plan for Standard Coal to Pharmaceutical Manufacturers -
1st Qtr JFY 1949 (April, May, June)
(Unit: Metric Tons)

<u>District</u>	<u>Standard Coal High Calories</u>	<u>Standard Coal Low Calories</u>
Hokkaido	850	-
Tohoku	500	300
Kanto Shinetsu	7,050	2,400
Tokai	1,100	500
Kinki	9,050	1,800
Chugoku	550	-
Yamaguchi	600	-
Shikoku	250	-
Kyushu	<u>2,050</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	22,000	5,000

Further detailed breakdown by prefectures:

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>High Calories Standard Coal</u>	<u>Low Calories Standard Coal</u>
Hokkaido	Hokkaido	<u>850</u>	-
	Sub-total	850	
Tohoku	Miyagi	90	75
	Yamagata	120	60
	Fukushima	285	155
	Iwate	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>
	Sub-total	500	300
Kanto-Shinetsu	Tokyo	4,835	1,700
	Chiba	295	170
	Ibaraki	4	7
	Gunma	55	-
	Saitama	385	80
	Kanagawa	897	288
	Nagano	52	30
	Yamanashi	5	-
	Niigata	518	125
	Tochigi	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
	Sub-total	7,050	2,400
Tokai	Shizuoka	194	120
	Aichi	601	195
	Toyama	276	185
	Gifu	4	-
	Mie	<u>25</u>	<u>-</u>
	Sub-total	1,100	500
Kinki	Fukui	30	-
	Nara	20	15
	Wakayama	163	10
	Shiga	98	20
	Osaka	6,717	1,315
	Hyogo	1,476	275
	Kyoto	<u>546</u>	<u>165</u>
	Sub-total	9,050	1,800

<u>District</u>	<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>High Calories Standard Coal</u>	<u>Low Calories Standard Coal</u>
Chugoku	Hiroshima	376	-
	Okayama	<u>174</u>	-
	Sub-total	550	
Yamaguchi	Yamaguchi	<u>600</u>	
	Sub-total	600	
Shikoku	Ehime	40	
	Kagawa	45	
	Tokushima	145	
	Kochi	<u>20</u>	
	Sub-total	250	
Kyushu	Sage	29	
	Kumamoto	102	
	Fukuoka	1,840	
	Oita	5	
	Kagoshima	<u>74</u>	
	Sub-total	2,050	
Grand Total		22,000 MT	5,000 MT



Inclosure No. 4 missing



SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Welfare Pension Insurance (Kosel Nenklin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, by month */

		October 1948 **/			November 1948			December 1948 **/		
		Cases	Total Amount	Per Case	Cases	Total Amount	Per Case	Cases	Total Amount	Per Case
		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
A. Lump-Sum Grants										
1. Retirement allowances a/										
Total		13,144	8,093,210	616	9,221 **/	6,337,107	687	8,534	6,720,703	788
Male		7,897	4,874,748	617	5,282	*3,550,269	672	4,318	3,431,828	795
Female		5,247	3,218,462	613	3,939	2,786,838	707	4,216	3,288,875	780
2. Invalidity allowances b/										
Total		197	922,466	4,683	218 **/	1,034,552	4,746	278	1,895,156	6,817
Male		192	908,706	4,733	205	993,260	4,845	268	1,845,629	6,867
Female		5	13,760	2,752	13	41,292	3,176	10	49,527	4,953
3. Survivors' allowances c/										
Total		9	42,352	4,706	5 **/	58,558	11,712	43	145,004	3,372
Male		9	42,352	4,706	4	56,780	14,195	24	114,834	4,785
Female		-	--	--	1	1,778	1,778	19	30,170	1,588
B. Pensions d/										
1. Invalidity pensions e/										
Total		2,896	12,355,495	4,266	2,874	13,718,310	4,773	2,979	14,556,348	4,931
Male		2,709	11,801,502	4,356	2,682	13,105,394	4,886	2,768	13,858,441	5,056
Female		187	553,993	2,963	192	612,916	3,192	211	697,907	3,308
2. Survivors pensions f/										
Total		11,614	55,373,524	4,777	11,625	63,429,385	5,456	11,161	69,118,998	6,193
Male		11,459	53,158,207	481	11,449	62,925,877	5,496	11,009	68,587,477	6,230
Female		155	215,317	139	176	503,508	2,861	152	531,521	3,497
3. Widow (or)'s pensions g/										
Total		93	625,312	6,724	307	2,124,245	6,919	840	6,092,025	7,252
Male		93	625,312	6,724	307	2,124,245	6,919	821	6,013,825	7,325
Female		--	--	--	--	--	--	19	78,200	4,116
4. Surviving child's pensions h/										
Total		3	13,600	4,533	--	--	--	35	193,167	5,519
Male		2	7,600	3,800	--	--	--	30	162,167	5,405
Female		1	6,000	6,000	--	--	--	5	31,000	6,200

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS
Benefits Granted Under Welfare Pension Insurance (Korei Nenkin Hoken), Fiscal Year 1948/49, by Month */

January 1949				February 1949			
		Cases	Amount			Cases	Amount
		Total	Per Case			Total	Per Case
		Y	Y			Y	Y
A. Lump-sum Grants							
1. Retirement allowances a/							
Total	7,182	6,658,747	928	7,690	8,025,594	1,044	
Male	3,258	3,014,559	924	3,110	3,283,552	1,056	
Female	3,924	3,644,188	929	4,580	4,742,042	1,035	
2. Invalidity allowances b/							
Total	172	1,788,822	10,380	99	952,403	9,620	
Male	163	1,739,204	10,660	97	934,224	9,631	
Female	9	49,618	5,502	2	18,179	9,090	
3. Survivors' allowances c/							
Total	16	66,297	4,145	14	58,627	4,188	
Male	16	66,297	4,145	13	57,342	4,411	
Female	--	--	--	1	1,285	1,285	
B. Pensions d/							
1. Invalidity pensions e/							
Total	2,839	14,835,390	5,226	2,610 ***	14,560,148	4,579	
Male	2,633	14,086,116	5,350	2,431	13,849,486	5,687	
Female	206	749,274	3,637	179	710,662	3,970	
2. Survivors pension f/							
Total	10,243	65,875,797	6,431	7,650 ***	47,410,410	6,197	
Male	10,029	65,015,351	6,483	7,499	46,999,627	5,267	
Female	214	860,446	4,021	151	410,783	2,720	
3. Widow(er)s pensions g/							
Total	1,554	14,269,608	9,183	2,047 ***	23,186,401	11,327	
Male	1,454	13,873,808	9,542	1,915	22,651,785	11,828	
Female	100	395,800	3,958	132	534,616	4,050	
4. Surviving child's pensions h/							
Total	66	413,933	6,272	104 ***	981,000	9,433	
Male	47	353,667	7,525	83	835,733	10,069	
Female	19	60,266	3,171	21	145,267		

*/ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. The number of cases and amounts shown are those certified; they may be larger or smaller than those actually paid, depending on the carry-over from the preceding and to the following periods. Pensions are due and payable quarterly but frequently beneficiaries permit several installments to accumulate prior to claiming them at their respective post offices. The pension amounts shown are annual amounts. The lump-sum grants shown are non-recurrent one-time payments. Thus lump-sum grants are listed only once, in the month in which they were certified for payment. Pension cases and amounts, on the other hand, are listed each month in the aggregate, i.e., those certified for payment prior to the current month plus those certified for the first time during that month, minus those terminated during the month.

The ensuing summary of benefit provisions is as of 1 August 1948, the date on which a revision in the system took effect. For a summary of earlier provisions, see PH&W Weekly Bulletin No. 97, "Social Insurance Statistics" and notes to table attached thereto.

- a/ One-time lump-sum grants in lieu of old-age pension. They are paid to persons reaching the age of 50 who had withdrawn from the system after having been insured for five years or more but short of completing the period required to qualify for an old-age pension. Females insured withdrawing by reason of marriage or childbirth receive a grant immediately upon withdrawal, if covered for only six months or more prior thereto. Receipt of (Health Insurance,) sickness and injury, or maternity allowance or of unemployment benefits temporarily disqualifies the recipient from becoming eligible for a retirement allowance. Depending on the length of covered employment, the benefit will amount to 15 to 510 times the average daily wage but not exceed 22 times the average monthly wage.
- b/ One-time lump-sum grants payable for minor disabilities of other than occupational origin (except those decided prior to 1 September 1947, the date on which the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law took effect) provided the insured had been in covered employment at least six months prior to the incidence of the disabling sickness or injury. The amount is a flat sum corresponding to 10 times the average monthly wage.
- c/ One-time lump-sum grants paid to survivors who cannot qualify as pensioners, provided the insured died for other than occupational causes (or else prior to 1 September 1947) and failed to receive at least six annual installments of the pension to which he was entitled. The amount is to be the greater of two multiples, to wit, six times the annual amount of the old-age pension to which the deceased was entitled or ten times the monthly wage on which the invalidity pension to which he might have been entitled under this Law would have been computed.
- d/ The yen figures refer to annual pension amounts. To date old-age pensions have not become payable.
- e/ Payable after six months of covered employment (three years, prior to 1 September 1947). Invalidity due to job-connected causes for which pensions are paid under the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law is not compensable under this program until after the exhaustion of benefit rights under the W.A.C.I. Law. However, the above numbers include many occupational invalidity pensions originating prior to 1 September 1947, the date on which that Law took effect. Since the average amount of these older (occupational) pensions was considerably below the level of the (occupational) pensions certified since that date under the W.A.C.I. Law, the former were raised five-fold under a recent revision of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law effective 1 August 1948.

Pensions currently certified under this law will vary in annual amount, depending on the degree of invalidity, from four to five times the average monthly wage for the last three months of employment plus an additional four times the average daily wage for each year of covered employment in excess of 20. In severe cases this amount will be increased by ¥ 2,400 in respect to the spouse of the invalidity pensioner and each dependent child.

f/ At the present time all survivors' pensions paid under Welfare Pension Insurance, with the exception of the so-called widow(er)'s and surviving child's pensions (see subsequent notes), are in respect of deaths due to job-connected causes, which occurred prior to 1 September 1947 (the date on which the Workmen's Accident Compensation Law took effect). Although the amount of the pensions certified prior to that date was determined according to the occupational pension rate more favorable to the insured, they were considerably below the level of (occupational) pensions certified since then under the Workmen's Accident Compensation Law. In order to make all (occupational) survivors' pensions more nearly equal, those certified prior to 1 September 1947 were raised five-fold by a recent revision of the law effective 1 August 1948.

After 1 September 1947 survivors' pensions will become payable under Welfare Pension Insurance only upon fulfillment of the 20-year qualifying period (15 years for minors) required under the law. In amount they will equal one-half the old-age pension which would have been payable plus an additional ten times the average daily wage of the deceased for each dependent child. Expressed differently, this amount will equal two months' average wages plus an additional ten times the average daily wage for each year in covered employment in excess of 20, plus the stated addition for each dependent child.

g/ Payable to a widow (age 50 or over) or widower (age 55 or over) of an insured who was covered for six months or more but less than 20 years and who died either within two years from a sickness contracted prior to loss of coverage or, without time limit, from a severe degree of invalidity entitling him to an invalidity pension. The pension amounts to two times the average wage of the deceased while covered. This annual amount is increased by ¥ 2,400 in respect of each dependent child surviving.

h/ Payable to a dependent child surviving the insured fulfilling the above conditions. The annual amount of the pension is determined as above with the additional ¥ 2,400 applying to each additional dependent child surviving.

**/ Figures reported for 45 out of the 46 prefectures.

***/ Figures reported for 43 out of the 46 prefectures.

DIGEST OF MONTHLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE FIVE WEEK PERIOD ENDED 30 APRIL 1949

During the five weeks ended 30 April 1949 the *12 acute communicable diseases included in this report accounted for 3,220 cases and 382 deaths. **/Increases over March were recorded for dysentery, typhoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, and scarlet fever, and there were decreases in diphtheria, paratyphoid, and epidemic meningitis. Current rates for all of these diseases except smallpox and scarlet fever were lower than in the same month of last year. No Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague occurred in either March or April of this year or 1948.

The current case rate for diphtheria (20.7) was 14 per cent less than in March (24.0), while the death rate was 2.3 compared with 2.0 previously. The case rate was ***/lowest ever recorded for diphtheria in April. It was 9 per cent below the rate (22.8) for April of last year and 56 percent less than that (46.8) for the same month of 1947. There were decreases from last month in the rates of 32 prefectures and increases in 14. Prefectural rates ranged from 8.2 in Kyoto to 56.6 in Iwate. Thirty-five of the rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average. Seven prefectures had rates in excess of the average by more than 50 per cent. These were Iwate, Miyazaki, Sago, Miyagi, Oita, Shimane, and Niigata. On the other hand, Kyoto, Chiba, Gifu, and Shiga had rates that were less than half the national average.

The dysentery case rate this month (4.0) was 18 percent higher than last month (3.4), and the death rate increased from 0.8 to 1.0. The current case rate was the lowest recorded for April since 1922 when it was 2.9. It was 15 percent less than the 1948 rate for April (4.7) and 32 percent below that (5.9) for the same month of 1947. Twenty-seven prefectures had higher case rates this month than last month, 17 had rates that were lower, and the two remaining prefectures had no cases in either month. Current case rates ranged from zero in 4 prefectures (Yamanashi, Nara, Tottori, and Kagawa) to 11.0 in Tokyo-to. Approximately half (24) of the prefectures were within plus or minus 50 percent of the average, six were higher, and 16 were lower. The six prefectures with the high rates were Tokyo-to, Yamagata, Akita, Miyazaki, Osaka, and Hiroshima, and together they accounted for 40 percent of the total cases.

The case rate for typhoid fever this month (4.3) was only slightly higher than that (4.2) for March, and the death rate (0.7) remained the same as previously. The case rate was the lowest ever to be recorded for April. It was 62 percent of the rate for April of last year (6.9) and only approximately a third of that (12.3) for the same month of 1947. The rate increased over last month in 24 prefectures and decreased in 22. Current rates ranged from zero in 2 instances (Wakayama and Nagasaki Prefectures) to 15.1 in Miyagi Prefecture. Only 17 prefectural rates were within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average. Ten were higher and 19 were lower. Six prefectures having rates more than twice the national average (Miyagi, Mie, Kochi Tokyo-to, Nara, and Gifu) accounted for 38 percent of the total cases.

The paratyphoid fever case rate for April (1.5) was the lowest ever recorded for Japan in April during the entire period for which records are available (1912-49). The case rate this month was over 6 percent less than the March rate (1.6), and the death rate (0.1) was the same as in March. The current figure was nearly 40 percent less than in the same period last year (2.4) and more than 60 percent less than the April rate in 1947 (4.0). There were decreases in rates for 20 prefectures, increases in 18, and 8 prefectures, each with no cases reported in either month, had no change. Altogether, 13 prefectures reported no cases in April. Three prefectures, Tokyo-to, Mie, and Miyagi had rates of 6.4, 5.8 and 5.2 respectively and together accounted for 42 percent of all cases reported. Rates among the remaining 30 prefectures ranged from 0.3 to 4.3.

There were 24 cases of smallpox and 4 deaths reported in April as compared with 13 cases and 1 death in March and 4 cases and 1 death in April 1948. The case rate was 0.3 as against 0.2 in March and 0.1 in April 1948. The April 1947 rate, however, was 1.0. Current cases were reported in 6 prefectures, 11 in Osaka, 6 in Fukuoka, 4 in Yamaguchi, and 1 each in Kanagawa, Tottori, and Ehime.

The typhus fever case rate rose from 0.1 last month to 0.2 this month, while the death rate remained less than 0.1. However, in April 1948 and April 1947 the case rates were 2.2 and 2.3 respectively. There were 14 cases in April this year - 7 in Miyagi Prefecture, 3 in Kanagawa, and 1 each in Osaka, Hyogo, Nagasaki and Kumamoto.

The malaria case rate increased from 1.7 in March to 2.7 in April, an increase of nearly 60 percent, and the death rate increased from less than 0.1 percent to 0.1 percent. However, the rate for April 1949 was 56 percent of the rate (4.8) for April 1948 and only 24 percent of the rate (11.4) for April 1947. The death rate increased from less than 0.1 to 0.1. There were increases in the malaria case rate for April as compared to March in 24 prefectures, decreases in 19, and 3 prefectures with no cases in either month showed no change. A total of 8 prefectures had no malaria cases in April. Shiga Prefecture had a case rate of 116.2, or 97 cases - nearly half of the total for Japan. The next highest case rate, for Nagasaki Prefecture, was 6.0, and the remaining 38 prefectures had rates ranging from 0.5 to 4.3.

No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases or deaths were reported in either April or March. Although one case and one death were published currently in the March report they were later determined to have been incorrectly diagnosed as Japanese "B" encephalitis. There were two deaths, with a rate of less than 0.1 in April, 1948, and the death rate in April 1947 was 0.1.

The case rate for scarlet fever (5.8) was 12 percent higher than for the preceding month (5.2), and the death rate rose from less than 0.1 to 0.1. Scarlet fever has been more prevalent this year than any year since 1944. The current rate was more than 40 percent higher than the equivalent rate for April 1948 (4.1), and over 65 percent higher than the April 1947 rate (3.5). There were increases this month in 23 prefectures, decreases in 20, and no change in 3. Eight prefectures reported no cases of scarlet fever in April. Six prefectures had rates that were more than double the national average, and together accounted for over 50 percent of all cases reported. These prefectures in descending case rate order were: Kyoto (16.4), Nagano (16.1), Tokyo-to (15.6), Saitama (15.2), Wakayama (13.9) and Hokkaido (13.8). The remaining 32 prefectures had rates ranging from 0.7 to 10.8.

The case rate for epidemic meningitis dropped from 2.7 in March to 2.5 in April, while the death rate (0.7) remained the same. The rate for April 1949 was less than 60 percent of the rate for April 1948, and only 25 percent of the rate for April 1947. The rate was lower than the equivalent April rates for each year since 1942. There were increases in the rate over the preceding month in 20 prefectures, decreases in 20 prefectures, and no change in 1. In five prefectures the rate was zero in both months. In 12 prefectures this month there were no cases reported, while at the other extreme 6 prefectures had case rates that were more than double the national average and together accounted for over 40 percent of all cases reported. These prefectures were: Kanagawa (8.1), Miyagi (7.9), Tokyo-to (5.8), Fukushima (5.7), Tottori (5.3) and Aomori (5.2).

There continued to be no cholera and no plague.

****/ Five additional diseases, for which sufficiently complete data on deaths are not available, accounted for 103,487 cases.

Measles continued its steady upward trend. The case rate for this month (370.1) was 40 percent higher than in March (263.5). It was nearly three and a half times as great as in April 1948 (106.5), but was only slightly over three-fourths as high as the rate (477.3) in April 1947. There were increases over the March rate in 40 prefectures. The range in prefectural rates was wide, from 23.5 in Kagawa Prefecture to 1621.3 in Shimane. Only 16 prefectures had rates within plus or minus 50 percent of the national average. In 20 prefectures rates were more than 50 percent less than the national average, while 10 prefectures had rates exceeding the average by more than 50 percent and accounted for nearly 45 percent of all cases reported. These 10 prefectures in descending case rate order were Shimane (1621.3), Shiga (1080.5), Kyoto (1052.2), Fukuoka (907.1), Saga (904.2), Mie (788.4), Oita (686.2), Hiroshima (622.0), Toyama (600.4) and Kumamoto (571.5).

The whooping cough case rate for April (99.7) was approximately 10 percent higher than the rate for the preceding month (90.2), and nearly twice the April 1948 rate (50.9), though less than one-third as high as the April 1947 rate (313.8). There were 31 prefectures showing increases over the March rates and 15 showing decreases. Prefectural rates ranged from 6.4 in Wakayama to 257.7 in Ehime Prefecture. The eight prefectures having rates over 50 percent in excess of the national average, and accounting for over 35 percent of all cases reported were: Ehime (257.7), Shiga (246.8), Toyama (239.9), Fukuoka (192.6), Hokkaido (179.7), Miyagi (172.3), Ishikawa (171.0), and Nagano (150.4).

The case rate for tuberculosis this month (609.8) was 14 percent higher than for the preceding month (534.6), 16 percent higher than the rate for April 1948 (525.9), and 32 percent higher than the rate for April 1947 (460.7). There were increases over the previous month in all but 8 prefectures. Only 6 prefectures reported rates varying more than 50 percent from the national average, 4 being higher and two lower. The highest rates were in Tokyo-to (1148.2), Toyama (1114.9), Hokkaido (940.9) and Kyoto (936.1). Over one-fourth of all cases reported were in these prefectures. The lowest rates were reported in Tochigi (271.2) and Nara (270.2) prefectures.

The case rate for pneumonia (262.2) dropped slightly from the rate for the previous month (269.7). The April 1949 rate was about 4 percent higher than the April 1948 rate (251.0), but over 40 percent lower than the April 1947 rate (449.1). There were increases in rates in 24 prefectures and decreases in 22. The prefectural rates ranged from 112.9 in Chiba to 729.3 in Toyama Prefecture. Only 8 prefectural rates were outside plus or minus 50 percent of the national average, 4 higher and 4 lower. The four prefectures with the higher rates were Toyama (729.3), Hokkaido (416.2), Niigata (411.0) and Shiga (402.5).

Influenza continued its upward trend, with the April rate (7.6), 90 percent higher than the March rate (4.0) and exactly the same as the rate for April last year. There were 23 prefectures whose rates increased, this month, 15 where rates decreased, and 8, all having no cases in either month, showing no change. A total of 16 prefectures reported no cases of influenza in April. On the other hand, 9 prefectures had rates more than twice as great as the national average. These nine prefectures, accounting for 70 percent of all cases reported, were: Osaka (34.2), Niigata (27.9), Hiroshima (27.6), Nagano (26.7), Fukui (22.8), Gumma (20.1), Miyazaki (18.9), Saitama (18.1), and Tokushima (16.8). Rates in the remaining 21 prefectures ranged from 12.7 to 0.9.

The three venereal diseases accounted for 40,569 cases this month. The rate for syphilis (263.0) was 5 percent lower than for the preceding month (277.6), and over 30 percent lower than the rate for April 1948 (386.6). However, it was more than 45 percent higher than the April 1947 rate (180.5). Prefectural rates ranged from 116.6 to 594.4.

The gonorrhea case rate (236.3) was 4 percent higher than the rate for the preceding month (226.6). However, the rate was more than 40 percent lower than the rate for April 1948 (404.2) and 6 percent below the rate for April 1947 (20.8). Prefectural rates ranged from 56.0 to 867.0.

The case rate for chancroid (29.7) was 10 percent lower than the March rate (32.9), nearly 60 percent lower than the rate for April 1948 (72.2) and over 40 percent lower than the April 1947 rate (50.9). Prefectural rates ranged from 0.8 to 97.1.

FOOTNOTES:

* These diseases are diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, malaria, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, and plague.

** March 1949, April 1948 and April 1947 were all 4 week periods. April 1949 was a 5 week period. Rates for 1947 are based upon the estimated population as of 1 July 1947 and for 1948 and 1949 upon the estimated population

as of 1 July 1948. Comparison of monthly data should be based upon rates rather than numbers where there are differences in period of time included or in the base population.

*** Monthly data are not available for the period 1928-1934 inclusive.

**** These diseases are measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and influenza.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

5 Week Period Ended 30 April 1949

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	96	25.0	12	3.1	11	2.9	1	0.3
AOMORI	25	21.5	1	0.9	5	4.3	-	-
IWATE	70	56.6	6	4.8	4	3.2	1	0.8
MIYAGI	72	47.2	3	2.0	2	1.3	-	-
AKITA	31	25.3	3	2.4	10	8.2	1	0.8
YAMAGATA	16	12.4	3	2.3	13	10.1	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	25	12.9	6	3.1	5	2.6	1	0.5
IBARAKI	32	16.4	4	2.0	10	5.1	9	4.6
TOCHIGI	30	20.1	3	2.0	5	3.4	2	1.3
GUMMA	18	11.7	1	0.6	6	3.9	1	0.6
SAITAMA	34	16.7	3	1.5	7	3.4	1	0.5
CHIBA	18	8.8	3	1.5	1	0.5	1	0.5
TOKYO	142	27.4	18	3.5	57	11.0	13	2.5
KANAGAWA	43	19.4	4	1.8	13	5.9	2	0.9
NIIGATA	80	34.4	7	3.0	14	6.0	1	0.4
TOYAMA	29	30.4	3	3.1	2	2.1	-	-
ISHIKAWA	23	25.5	2	2.2	4	4.4	2	2.2
FUKUI	11	15.7	2	2.9	1	1.4	2	2.9
YAMANASHI	11	14.1	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	39	19.6	4	2.0	7	3.5	1	0.5
GIFU	13	8.9	6	4.1	2	1.4	1	0.7
SHIZUOKA	28	12.2	4	1.7	13	5.6	2	0.9
AICHI	43	13.9	8	2.6	13	4.2	5	1.6
MIE	18	13.0	1	0.7	4	2.9	-	-
SHIGA	8	9.6	1	1.2	1	1.2	-	-
KYOTO	14	8.2	2	1.2	9	5.3	1	0.6
OSAKA	57	17.0	10	3.0	23	6.8	2	0.6
HYOGO	37	12.3	4	1.3	10	3.3	4	1.3
NARA	8	10.8	2	2.7	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	10	10.7	-	-	2	2.1	1	1.1
TOTTORI	8	14.1	2	3.5	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	31	35.9	1	1.2	1	1.2	-	-
OKAYAMA	18	11.4	3	1.9	3	1.9	2	1.3
HIROSHIMA	37	18.9	2	1.0	12	6.1	2	1.0
YAMAGUCHI	44	30.6	8	5.6	3	2.1	2	1.4
TOKUSHIMA	15	18.1	2	2.4	1	1.2	1	1.2
KAGAWA	15	16.8	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
EHIME	23	16.2	1	0.7	7	4.9	1	0.7
KOCHI	10	12.1	-	-	3	3.6	-	-
FUKUOKA	72	23.7	8	2.5	5	1.6	4	1.3
SAGA	43	48.3	1	1.1	4	4.5	2	2.2
NAGASAKI	35	23.4	6	4.0	3	2.0	3	2.0
KUMAMOTO	19	11.1	3	1.8	2	1.2	-	-
OTA	44	37.0	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
MIZUZAKI	50	49.7	4	4.0	8	8.0	1	1.0
KAGOSHIMA	43	25.5	6	3.6	3	1.8	2	1.2
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** Apr 1949	1588	20.7	175	2.3	310	4.0	75	1.0
* Mar 1949	1473	24.0	122	2.0	211	3.4	47	0.8
* Apr 1948	1401	22.8	132	2.0	290	4.7	135	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 April 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Case		Death		Case		Death	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	6	1.6	3	0.8	1	0.3	-	-
AOMORI	6	5.2	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
IWATE	4	3.2	1	0.8	1	0.8	-	-
MIYAGI	23	15.1	1	0.7	8	5.2	2	1.3
AKITA	2	1.6	2	1.6	1	0.8	-	-
YAMAGATA	5	3.9	-	-	3	2.3	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	1.5	-	-	3	1.5	-	-
IBARAKI	6	3.1	-	-	4	2.0	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	4	2.6	2	1.3	1	0.6	1	0.6
SAITAMA	9	4.4	2	1.0	4	2.0	-	-
CHIBA	2	1.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	-	-
TOKYO	51	9.8	10	1.9	33	6.4	1	0.2
KANAGAWA	15	6.8	1	0.5	2	0.9	-	-
NIIGATA	7	3.0	2	0.9	2	0.9	-	-
TOYAMA	2	2.1	-	-	2	2.1	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	2	2.9	-	-	2	2.9	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.3	2	2.6	2	2.6	1	1.3
NAGANO	7	3.5	2	1.0	2	1.0	-	-
GIFU	13	8.9	3	2.1	1	0.7	-	-
SHIZUOKA	4	1.7	-	-	9	3.9	1	0.4
AICHI	12	3.9	1	0.3	2	0.6	-	-
NAI	19	13.7	4	2.9	8	5.8	1	0.7
SHIGA	1	1.2	-	-	1	1.2	-	-
KYOTO	6	3.5	2	1.2	1	0.6	-	-
OSAKA	8	2.4	2	0.6	3	0.9	-	-
HYOGO	25	8.3	1	0.3	2	0.7	-	-
NARA	7	9.4	3	4.0	1	1.3	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	4	4.3	-	-
TOTTORI	3	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	1.9	2	1.3	1	0.6	-	-
HIROSHIMA	16	8.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	1.4	-	-	2	1.4	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	5	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	3	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	11	13.3	-	-	2	2.4	1	1.2
FUKUOKA	16	5.1	3	0.9	6	1.9	-	-
SAGA	6	6.7	2	2.2	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKI	2	1.7	-	-	2	1.7	1	0.8
MIYAZAKI	2	2.0	-	-	1	1.0	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	1.2	2	1.2	-	-	-	-
**APR '49	330	4.3	55	0.7	118	1.5	9	0.1
JAPAN								
*MAR '49	257	4.2	45	0.7	96	1.6	5	0.1
*APR '48	425	6.9	80	1.2	145	2.4	16	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 April 1949
Continued

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	SMALL POX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	7	4.6	1	0.7
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	0.5	-	-	3	1.4	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	11	3.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	0.7	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	1.9	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
**April 1949	24	0.3	4	0.1	14	0.2	1	0.0
*March 1949	13	0.2	1	0.0	6	0.1	1	0.0
*April 1948	4	0.1	1	0.0	138	2.2	7	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
AKITA	4	1.0	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
AGORI	1	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	0.7	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	3	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUMIA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	6	2.9	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	11	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	3	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	3	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.3	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
NAAGAO	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIRO	5	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
AIZHI	2	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
IEE	2	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	97	116.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIOTO	3	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIEA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ETOGO	3	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIHA	3	4.0	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
YAMAYAMA	1	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOITTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRIE	2	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOCHI	2	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	10	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	3	3.4	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	9	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
**April 1949	206	2.7	6	0.1	-	-	-	-
*March 1949	107	1.7	3	0.0	-	-	-	-
*April 1948	293	4.8	21	0.3	-	-	2	0.0

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Cases		Deaths		Cases		Deaths	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	53	13.8	-	-	15	3.9	4	1.0
AOMORI	4	3.4	-	-	6	5.2	1	0.9
IWATE	9	7.3	-	-	4	3.2	-	-
MIYAGI	4	2.6	1	0.7	12	7.9	2	1.3
AKITA	2	1.6	-	-	6	4.9	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	0.8	-	-	5	3.9	4	3.1
FUKUSHIMA	6	3.1	-	-	11	5.7	3	1.5
IBARAKI	5	2.6	-	-	7	3.6	3	1.5
TOCHIGI	3	2.0	-	-	3	2.0	-	-
GUMMA	4	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	31	15.2	2	1.0	7	3.4	2	1.0
CHIBA	12	5.9	1	0.5	1	0.5	-	-
TOKYO	81	15.6	-	-	30	5.8	7	1.4
KANAGAWA	24	10.8	-	-	18	8.1	5	2.3
NIIGATA	6	2.6	-	-	1	0.4	-	-
TOYAMA	1	1.0	-	-	4	4.2	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	1	1.1
FUKUI	1	1.4	-	-	1	1.4	-	-
YAMANASHI	3	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	32	16.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	8	5.5	-	-	-	-	1	0.7
SHIZUOKA	10	4.3	-	-	8	3.5	4	1.7
AICHI	29	9.4	-	-	2	0.6	1	0.3
MIE	6	4.3	-	-	2	1.4	1	0.7
SHIGA	8	9.6	-	-	2	2.4	-	-
KYOTO	28	16.4	-	-	5	2.9	2	1.2
OSAKA	22	6.5	1	0.3	14	4.2	1	0.3
HYOGO	9	3.0	-	-	4	1.3	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	13	13.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	3	5.3	2	3.5
SHIMANE	3	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	8	5.1	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	1.0	-	-	3	1.5	1	0.5
YAMAGUCHI	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.7	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	1	1.2
KAGAWA	1	1.1	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
EHIME	2	1.4	-	-	1	0.7	1	0.7
KOCHI	1	1.2	-	-	-	-	1	1.2
FUKUOKA	3	0.9	-	-	7	2.2	4	1.3
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	1.1	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	1.2	-	-	1	0.6	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
** April 1949	441	5.8	5	0.1	189	2.5	52	0.7
* March 1949	320	5.2	2	0.0	163	2.7	41	0.7
* April 1948	253	4.1	6	0.1	261	4.3	78	1.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 April 1949
Continued

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Cases		Cases		Cases	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	1492	388.1	691	179.7	3617	940.9
AOMORI	167	143.4	79	67.8	763	655.1
IWATE	52	42.0	66	53.3	882	712.8
MIYAGI	200	131.0	263	172.3	1154	756.1
AKITA	167	136.1	86	70.1	663	540.4
YAMAGATA	82	63.7	141	109.5	625	485.6
FUKUSHIMA	390	201.3	99	51.1	737	380.4
IBARAKI	534	273.2	97	49.6	671	343.3
TOCHIGI	58	38.9	58	38.9	404	271.2
GUMMA	204	132.6	184	119.6	594	386.0
SAITAMA	396	194.2	253	124.1	1079	529.2
CHIBA	296	144.6	40	19.5	815	398.3
TOKYO	2763	533.4	516	99.6	5948	1148.2
KANAGAWA	560	252.7	233	105.2	1100	496.5
NIIGATA	720	309.2	191	82.3	1209	519.2
TOYAMA	573	600.4	229	239.9	1064	1114.9
ISHIKAWA	475	427.3	154	171.3	740	821.5
FUKUI	202	288.2	61	87.0	381	547.8
YAMANASHI	111	142.4	34	43.6	270	346.4
NAGANO	245	123.2	299	150.4	1161	584.0
GIFU	158	108.4	174	119.4	733	503.0
SHIZUOKA	302	131.2	225	97.8	1048	455.3
AICHI	882	285.9	365	118.3	1816	588.7
MIE	1094	788.4	148	106.7	769	554.2
SHIGA	902	1080.5	206	246.8	495	592.9
KYOTO	1795	1052.2	190	111.4	1597	936.1
OSAKA	1735	516.2	247	73.5	2545	757.1
HYOGO	893	295.9	342	113.3	1606	532.1
NARA	238	319.9	18	24.2	201	270.2
WAKAYAMA	349	372.4	6	6.4	294	313.7
TOTTORI	83	146.4	16	28.2	369	650.7
SHIMANE	1400	1621.3	72	83.4	739	855.8
OKAYAMA	159	100.8	108	68.4	1091	691.4
HIROSHIMA	1217	622.0	251	128.3	1539	786.6
YAMAGUCHI	654	454.4	61	42.4	843	585.7
TOKUSHIMA	29	34.9	22	26.5	270	324.9
KAGAWA	21	23.5	76	85.1	357	399.7
EHIME	257	181.5	365	257.7	868	612.9
KOCHI	32	38.6	22	26.6	319	385.2
FUKUOKA	2873	907.1	610	192.6	1951	616.0
SAGA	805	904.2	89	100.0	532	597.6
NAGASAKI	689	460.4	89	59.5	754	503.8
KUMAMOTO	976	571.5	60	35.1	529	309.7
OKA	817	686.2	44	37.0	565	474.6
MIYAZAKI	178	176.9	30	29.8	489	486.1
KAGOSHIMA	159	94.1	39	23.1	568	336.3
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**APR '49	28384	370.1	7649	99.7	46767	609.8
*MAR '49	16167	263.5	5535	90.2	32802	534.6
*APR '48	6534	106.5	3123	50.9	32268	525.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Monthly Report - 30 April 1949
Continued

N - Number
R - Rate

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Cases		Cases	
	(N)	(R)	(N)	(R)
HOKKAIDO	1600	416.2	14	3.6
AOMORI	421	361.4	10	8.6
IWATE	417	337.0	-	-
MIYAGI	497	325.6	11	7.2
AKITA	249	202.9	-	-
YAMAGATA	360	279.7	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	561	289.6	-	-
IBARAKI	611	312.6	-	-
TOCHIGI	297	199.3	-	-
GUMMA	480	312.0	31	20.1
SAITAMA	440	215.8	37	18.1
CHIBA	231	112.9	-	-
TOKYO	1060	204.6	9	1.7
KANAGAWA	513	231.5	7	3.2
NIIGATA	957	411.0	65	27.9
TOYAMA	696	729.3	7	7.3
ISHIKAWA	289	320.8	5	5.6
FUKUI	193	275.3	16	22.8
YAMANASHI	261	334.9	-	-
NAGANO	735	369.7	53	26.7
GIFU	515	353.4	6	4.1
SHIZUOKA	554	240.7	4	1.7
AICHI	695	225.3	-	-
MIE	429	309.2	-	-
SHIGA	336	402.5	7	8.4
KYOTO	402	235.6	-	-
OSAKA	423	125.8	115	34.2
HYOGO	650	215.4	29	9.6
NARA	96	129.0	2	2.7
WAKAYAMA	204	217.7	-	-
TOTTORI	130	229.2	-	-
SHIMANE	314	363.6	-	-
OKAYAMA	389	246.5	6	3.8
HIROSHIMA	489	249.9	54	27.6
YAMAGUCHI	364	252.9	4	2.8
TOKUSHIMA	123	148.0	14	16.8
KAGAWA	162	181.4	4	4.5
EHIME	517	365.0	18	12.7
KOCHI	130	157.0	-	-
FUKUOKA	777	245.3	3	0.9
SAGA	260	292.0	5	5.6
NAGASAKI	317	211.8	3	2.0
KUMAMOTO	385	225.4	20	11.7
OITA	159	133.5	2	1.7
MIYAZAKI	209	207.8	19	18.9
KAGOSHIMA	210	124.3	-	-
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** April 1949	20107	262.2	580	7.6
* March 1949	16547	269.7	245	4.0
* April 1948	15401	251.0	466	7.6

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

5 Week Period Ended 30 April 1949

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	Number	Rates	Number	Rates	Number	Rates
HOKKAIDO	75	19.5	786	204.5	1036	269.5
AOMORI	21	18.0	181	155.4	186	159.7
IWATE	5	4.0	112	90.5	202	163.2
MIYAGI	12	7.9	148	97.0	208	136.3
AKITA	11	9.0	137	111.7	181	147.5
YAMAGATA	1	0.8	87	67.6	212	164.7
FUKUSHIMA	23	11.9	226	116.6	299	154.3
IBARAKI	29	14.8	176	90.0	259	132.5
TOCHIGI	22	14.8	193	129.5	288	193.3
GUMMA	24	15.6	203	131.9	277	180.0
SAITAMA	11	5.4	143	70.1	241	118.2
CHIBA	40	19.5	262	128.0	387	189.1
TOKYO	182	35.1	1551	299.4	1336	257.9
KANAGAWA	199	89.8	1921	867.0	1317	594.4
NIIGATA	1	4.7	146	627	302	129.7
TOYAMA	28	29.3	252	264.0	209	219.0
ISHIKAWA	15	16.7	304	337.5	235	260.9
FUKUI	14	20.0	110	156.9	155	221.1
YAMANASHI	24	30.8	138	177.1	171	219.4
NAGANO	7	3.5	245	123.2	245	123.2
GIFU	42	28.8	331	227.1	170	116.6
SHIZUOKA	28	12.2	444	192.9	449	195.1
AICHI	84	27.2	1024	331.9	925	299.8
MIE	47	33.9	176	126.8	310	223.4
SHIGA	43	51.5	110	131.8	150	179.7
KYOTO	138	80.9	484	289.6	895	524.6
OSAKA	233	69.3	1041	309.7	1713	509.6
HYOGO	143	47.4	924	306.2	1322	438.0
NARA	53	71.2	249	334.7	219	294.4
WAKAYAMA	91	97.1	468	499.4	438	467.4
TOTTORI	11	19.4	135	238.1	134	236.3
SHIMANE	8	9.3	84	97.3	123	142.4
OKAYAMA	87	55.1	400	253.5	420	266.2
HIROSHIMA	95	48.6	596	304.6	556	284.2
YAMAGUCHI	59	41.0	544	378.0	419	291.1
TOKUSHIMA	4	4.8	83	99.9	186	223.8
KAGAWA	5	5.6	50	56.0	202	226.2
EHIME	19	13.4	207	146.2	250	176.5
KOCHI	14	16.9	176	212.5	184	222.2
FUKUOKA	177	55.9	1463	461.9	1515	478.3
SAGA	10	11.2	285	320.1	262	294.3
NAGASAKI	66	44.1	553	369.5	577	385.5
KUMAMOTO	10	5.9	249	145.8	320	187.4
OITA	19	16.0	254	213.3	292	245.3
MIYAZAKI	5	5.0	119	118.3	143	142.1
KAGOSHIMA	32	18.9	339	200.7	253	149.8
** April 1949	2277	29.7	18119	236.3	20173	263.0
* March 1949	2018	32.9	13906	226.6	17033	277.6
* April 1948	4427	72.2	24798	404.2	23719	386.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Footnotes:

There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: One asterisk (*) indicates a four week period, and two asterisks (**) indicate a five week period.

Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. Both the 1948 and 1949 rates are based upon the estimated population as of July 1948. Population estimates by prefecture are not yet available for 1949.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN
JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 7 May 1949

During the nineteenth week ended 7 May 1949 there were reported 21,017 cases of communicable disease compared with 21,751 cases in the preceding week. Reports were received from all prefectures in both weeks. Some corrections for last week were received so comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

There were 5 percent more cases of diphtheria this week (279) than there were in the preceding week (266). Reported deaths, however, decreased from 25 to 18. Current cases were 11 percent less than in the nineteenth week of 1948 (314) and 61 percent below the figure (722) for the same period of 1947. The number of cases increased since last week in 20 prefectures, decreased in 20 also, and did not change in 6. Cases ranged from zero in 3 prefectures to 22 in Hokkaido. The current and cumulative case rates were 18.2 and 23.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 2.4.

Dysentery cases decreased 12 percent, from 75 last week to 66 in the present week. Deaths (18) were also below the number (30) in the previous week. Current cases were 43 percent less than those (115) in the same week of last year and 63 percent below the corresponding figure for 1947 (178). Seventeen prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, and additional 17 had more cases, and 4 did not change. The 8 remaining prefectures, had no cases in either week. All of the cases this week occurred in 26 prefectures, Tokyo-to having 10 and the others from 1 to 6 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.3 and 3.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 0.8.

The number of typhoid fever cases this week (59) was slightly less than in the previous week (61). There were 9 deaths compared with 11 last week. Current cases were 39 percent of those in the same week of last year (152) and only approximately a fourth of the corresponding 1947 total (242). There were decreases from last week in 13 prefectures, increases in an additional 13, and no change in 9. The other 11 prefectures had no cases in either week. Current cases were distributed among 26 prefectures, and they ranged from 1 case in each of 15 prefectures to 10 cases in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.8 and 5.3 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 0.7.

There were 19 paratyphoid fever cases and one death this week compared with 18 cases and no deaths last week. The present case figure was less than a third (65) of the same week of 1948 and somewhat more than a third of the figure (52) for the corresponding period of 1947. Cases increased over last week in 10 prefectures and decreased in 8. In one prefecture the number did not change and in the other 27 prefectures there were no cases in either week. Tokyo-to had 6 of the current cases, and 12 other prefectures with one or two cases each accounted for the remainder of the cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 1.9 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

The number of smallpox cases reported this week (8) was approximately half that (15) of the preceding week. There were 3 deaths currently whereas last week there were 2. In the same weeks of 1948 and 1947 the case figures were 3 and 25 respectively. Four of the current cases and all three of the deaths were reported by Osaka Prefecture (all of the cases and 2 deaths occurring in Osaka City and the 1 remaining death in Fuse City). Fukuoka Prefecture reported the other 4 cases (3 being in Fukuoka City and one in Kurume City). The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 0.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.2 and less than 0.1.

There were no typhus fever cases this week, making this the second weekly period in 1949 during which no cases were reported. There have been no deaths reported for the past two weeks. In the nineteenth week of last year there were 5 cases, and in the same period of 1947 there were 20. The cumulative case and death rates for all Japan as of 7 May 1949 were 0.3 and less than 0.1 respectively.

Malaria cases this week (61) were slightly less frequent than in the preceding week (63). There were no current deaths as against 2 last week. Current cases were somewhat higher than those (56) in the same week of last year but were less than a third of the corresponding 1947 total (202). There were slight decreases in 11 prefectures, comparably small increases in 9, and no change in 6.

Twenty prefectures had no cases in either week. All of the cases in the present period occurred in 16 prefectures. Shiga Prefecture had 41 cases and accounted for 67 percent of the total number, while the other 15 prefectures had one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.0 and 2.0 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases have been reported since the end of January, and there have been no deaths this year. There were no cases in the nineteenth weeks of 1948 and 1947. The cumulative case rate as of 7 May 1949 was less than 0.1.

The number of scarlet fever cases (90) did not change from last week. Deaths decreased from 2 to 1 during the same period. Current cases were 45 percent higher than in the same week of last year (62) and 22 percent above the figure (74) for the corresponding period of 1947. Seventeen prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 12 had fewer, and 2 did not change. The 15 remaining prefectures had no cases in either week. Current cases were distributed among 27 prefectures, Yamaguchi Prefecture and Tokyo-to have 17 and 16 cases respectively and the other 25 prefectures from 1 to 6 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.9 and 5.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were 35 cases of epidemic meningitis and 9 deaths this week compared with 38 cases and 7 deaths in the preceding week. The current number of cases was slightly less than in the same week of 1948 (37) and was less than a third of the corresponding figure (115) for 1947. Decreases from last week were recorded in 13 prefectures, increases in 10, and no change in 6. The 17 remaining prefectures had no cases in either week. Tokyo-to reported 11 cases this week, and 17 other prefectures with 1 to 3 cases each reported the remaining cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.3 and 2.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.6 and 0.5.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

Measles cases continued to increase, with 9 percent more cases in the recent week (6,819) than there were in the preceding period (6,228). There were nearly three and a half times as many cases as in the same week of last year (1,964) but were 21 percent less than the corresponding total (8,599) for 1947. The number of cases increased over last week in 28 prefectures, decreased in 16, and did not change in 2. The largest numeric increases were recorded in Kyoto and Fukuoka Prefectures where cases increased by 175 and 164 respectively. Ten other prefectures had increases of from 54 to 88 cases each. The largest numeric decreases occurred in Hiroshima Prefecture (192 cases) and Mie Prefecture (148 cases), and there were decreases of from 51 to 88 cases in each of 4 other prefectures. More than half of all the cases this week were in the following 9 prefectures: Fukuoka (701); Tokyo-to (659); Kyoto (461); Osaka (386); Hokkaido (347); Shiga (307); Niigata (268); Mie (258); and Shimane (255). Twelve other prefectures having cases ranging from 123 to 203 accounted for an additional 26 percent of the total. The current and cumulative case rates were 444.6 and 229.1 respectively.

The number of whooping cough cases decreased 10 percent, from 1,830 last week to 1,655 currently. The present figure was more than twice that (767) for the same week of last year but was only a third of the corresponding total (4,892) for 1947. Twenty-six prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, 18 had more cases, and the number in one did not change. Wakayama Prefecture reported no cases in either week. Current cases ranged from zero in two prefectures to 153 in Hokkaido. The current and cumulative case rates were 107.9 and 90.7 respectively.

There were 6 percent fewer cases of tuberculosis reported this week (8,634) than in the preceding week (9,203). They were 8 percent greater than in the same week of 1948 (7,992) and approximately the same as those (8,603) in the corresponding period of 1947. There were decreases from last week in 27 prefectures and increases in 19. Cases ranged from 36 in Yamanashi Prefecture to 1,040 in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 562.9 and 517.2 respectively.

Pneumonia cases (3,163) decreased 16 percent from last week (3,764). They were 45 percent higher than those (2,181) in the nineteenth week of last year but only about half of the corresponding total (6,213) for 1947. The number decreased from last week in 35 prefectures, increased in 9, and did not change in 2. Prefectures having the largest numeric decreases, from 50 to 79 cases each, were Yamanashi, Hiroshima, Hyogo, and Aichi. The only large numeric increase was 75 cases in Hokkaido. Approximately 10 percent of all cases this week were in Hokkaido (304), and 6 other prefectures having from 111 to 157 cases each accounted for an additional 25 percent of the total. The current and cumulative case rates were 206.2 and 239.4 respectively.

There was a 30 percent increase in influenza cases, from 99 last week to 129 currently. The number of cases this week was 40 percent greater than that (92) in the same period of last year but was 62 percent less than the corresponding 1947 figure (339). There were increases over last week in 11 prefectures and decreases in 6. In one prefecture the case figure remained the same, and in the remaining 28 prefectures there were no cases in either week. The largest numeric changes were an increase of 39 cases in Niigata Prefecture and a decrease of 19 cases in Nagano Prefecture. Current cases were distributed among 16 prefectures. Sixty percent of all cases were in Niigata Prefecture (77 cases), and the other 15 prefectures had cases numbering from 1 to 12 each. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 8.4 and 4.6 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,636 and 73,290 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,200 and 64,648; and for chancroid, 387 and 9,754. The current totals for gonorrhea and chancroid were both lower than last week when gonorrhea cases numbered 3,878 and chancroid cases 413. The number of syphilis cases, however, was larger than in the preceding week (3,576). All current totals were less than in the same week of last year. At that time there were reported 4,518 cases of syphilis, 5,183 cases of gonorrhea, and 870 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates as of 7 May 1949 were: syphilis, 237.0 and 251.5; gonorrhea, 208.6 and 221.8; and chancroid, 25.2 and 33.5.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 7 MAY 1949

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	22	-	470	55	2	-	48	3
AOMORI	5	1	116	7	-	-	8	-
IWATE	5	-	*161	25	4	1	18	4
MIYAGI	4	-	214	16	-	-	31	5
AKITA	5	1	144	12	5	1	31	3
YAMAGATA	2	-	89	12	1	-	24	1
FUKUSHIMA	10	-	111	15	-	-	16	4
IBAFUKI	2	-	94	8	-	-	20	20
TOCHIGI	12	-	102	8	-	-	10	8
GUMMA	4	1	93	11	2	1	18	2
SAITAMA	7	-	134	11	3	2	22	11
CHIBA	-	-	114	15	-	-	21	13
TOKYO	10	1	520	66	10	3	160	39
KANAGAWA	7	-	201	28	-	-	35	7
NIIGATA	9	1	292	29	-	1	23	7
TOYAMA	5	1	122	15	-	1	3	1
ISHIKAWA	4	1	125	14	-	-	5	2
FUKUI	5	-	56	5	-	-	7	2
YAMANASHI	2	-	40	5	1	-	2	1
NAGANO	6	2	155	14	6	1	18	3
GIFU	5	-	79	16	2	-	7	1
SHIZUOKA	5	1	136	18	1	-	20	6
AICHI	5	-	162	15	1	-	39	16
MIE	2	-	114	7	-	-	10	2
SHIGA	2	-	49	2	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	3	-	68	6	-	-	23	7
OSAKA	9	2	161	18	1	1	57	5
HYOGO	6	-	*207	21	2	-	23	8
NARA	2	-	47	5	1	1	1	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	47	-	3	-	7	1
TOTTORI	3	-	39	7	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	7	1	120	7	3	-	20	1
OKAYAMA	5	-	72	16	1	1	9	4
HIROSHIMA	3	-	164	11	3	1	21	4
YAMAGUCHI	7	-	136	14	-	-	7	3
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	50	3	-	-	2	2
KAGAWA	1	-	62	8	2	-	3	-
EHIME	4	-	83	13	1	-	18	4
KOCHI	5	-	64	1	-	-	8	-
FUKUOKA	17	2	420	39	2	2	18	9
SAGA	6	-	232	14	-	-	12	5
NAGASAKI	9	-	206	18	1	-	12	6
KUMAMOTO	11	1	120	12	1	1	6	2
OITA	-	-	179	17	2	-	11	2
MIYAZAKI	15	-	240	19	5	-	*22	5
KAGOSHIMA	19	2	214	29	-	-	7	2
TOTAL	279	18	6824	707	66	18	*890	233
RATE								
Current	18.2	1.2	23.4	2.4	4.3	1.2	3.1	0.8
Previous	17.3	1.6			4.6	2.0		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 7 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	47	8	-	-	7	1
AOMORI	-	-	15	2	-	-	7	-
IWATE	-	-	16	4	1	-	9	1
MIYAGI	1	-	67	8	1	-	37	3
AKITA	-	-	11	3	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	-	1	12	4	-	-	5	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	22	2	-	-	8	-
IBARAKI	2	-	13	1	-	-	8	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	14	5	1	-	2	-
GUMMA	1	-	12	4	-	-	4	1
SAITAMA	-	2	43	9	-	-	9	1
CHIBA	1	-	43	8	-	-	14	1
TOKYO	10	3	290	37	6	-	194	2
KANAGAWA	7	-	61	5	1	-	14	1
NIIGATA	1	-	41	3	-	-	11	1
TOYAMA	-	-	13	4	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	1	-	9	2	-	-	10	-
FUKUI	1	-	20	1	-	-	5	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	5	2	-	-	2	1
NAGANO	-	-	21	2	1	-	6	-
GIFU	2	-	56	9	1	-	4	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	50	6	1	-	52	3
AICHI	3	-	76	5	2	-	20	-
MIE	-	-	64	8	-	-	22	1
SHIGA	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	-
KYOTO	5	1	40	4	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	3	1	59	9	1	-	10	-
HYOGO	4	-	63	5	1	-	3	-
NARA	-	-	21	6	-	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	-
TOTTORI	2	-	19	1	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	-	-	20	4	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	10	5	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	-	1	88	7	-	-	15	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	13	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	1	-	7	-	1	-	4	1
EHIME	-	-	15	-	1	-	1	-
KOCHI	1	-	26	4	-	1	2	2
FUKUOKA	4	-	72	7	-	-	18	-
SAGA	1	-	20	3	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	12	2	-	-	3	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-
OKTA	1	-	*9	*1	-	-	2	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	59	9	*1543	*203	19	1	565	23
RATE								
Current	3.8	0.6	5.3	0.7	1.2	0.1	1.9	0.1
Previous	4.0	0.7			1.2	-		
See footnotes at end of table.								

Weekly Report - 7 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	1	-	-	10	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	4	3	15	4	-	-	12	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	*12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	8	3	*48	8	-	-	75	3
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RATE								
Current	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	-	-	0.3	0.0
Previous	0.9	0.1			0.1	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 7 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAP "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	2	-	13	1	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	24	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	1	-	13	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	41	-	169	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	*7	*1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	*6	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	61	-	*576	*15	-	-	1	-
RATE								
Current	4.0	-	2.0	0.1	-	-	0.0	-
Previous	4.1	0.1			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 7 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	208	5	1	-	79	12
AOMORI	-	-	9	-	2	-	13	2
IWATE	3	-	20	-	-	-	13	1
MIYAGI	1	-	21	1	3	-	36	8
AKITA	-	-	16	-	-	-	13	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	10	-	-	-	12	5
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	26	-	1	-	30	8
IBARAKI	2	-	19	-	-	-	21	6
TOCHIGI	1	-	15	1	-	-	6	2
GUMMA	2	-	19	-	-	-	8	3
SAITAMA	6	-	66	2	-	-	16	5
CHIBA	-	-	36	1	2	-	11	4
TOKYO	16	-	430	3	11	4	100	25
KANAGAWA	4	-	84	-	3	1	42	11
NIIGATA	2	-	26	-	1	-	7	1
TOYAMA	3	-	6	-	-	-	7	4
ISHIKAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1
FUKUI	-	-	4	-	1	-	2	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	14	5	-	-	4	-
NAGANO	3	-	87	1	1	-	8	2
GIFU	1	1	30	2	-	-	2	1
SHIZUOKA	2	-	22	-	1	-	14	4
AICHI	5	-	73	-	-	-	3	1
MIE	1	-	23	-	-	-	5	1
SHIGA	5	-	65	-	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	1	-	88	-	1	-	18	7
OSAKA	4	-	69	1	1	4	40	12
HYOGO	-	-	29	1	1	-	11	2
NARA	-	-	18	-	-	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	5	-	-	-	11	4
SHIMANE	-	-	10	-	1	-	2	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	20	1	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	1
YAMAGUCHI	17	-	26	-	-	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	7	-	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	1	-	6	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	1	-	14	-	-	-	4	3
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
FUKUOKA	-	-	13	-	2	-	23	7
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	9	-	-	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	1	-	6	-	1	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	2
<hr/>								
TOTAL	90	1	1687	25	35	9	604	155
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RATE								
Current	5.9	0.1	5.8	0.1	2.3	0.6	2.1	0.5
Previous	5.9	0.1			2.5	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 7 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	347	5282	153	2945	785	11716
AOMORI	27	470	27	346	142	2346
IWATE	44	215	15	314	150	* 2806
MIYAGI	80	437	83	686	232	3684
AKITA	31	314	12	422	113	2177
YAMAGATA	21	406	44	671	90	2001
FUKUSHIMA	80	816	20	298	277	2545
IBARAKI	146	1160	25	335	197	2133
TOCHIGI	23	150	15	372	117	1577
GUMMA	70	612	40	870	107	1904
SAITAMA	123	736	73	943	166	2867
CHIBA	95	524	14	156	132	2160
TOKYO	659	5994	117	1839	1040	18623
KANAGAWA	176	1034	78	606	214	4268
NIIGATA	268	2077	30	753	248	4156
TOYAMA	203	1227	59	815	153	3255
ISHIKAWA	141	1088	36	520	120	2390
FUKUI	38	438	9	170	124	1280
YAMANASHI	46	299	-	108	36	697
NAGANO	93	536	41	1199	229	3716
GIFU	86	437	20	738	124	2541
SHIZUOKA	89	599	48	671	182	3339
AICHI	140	1454	29	1128	155	4985
MIE	258	2439	31	493	154	2497
SHIGA	307	1525	49	692	76	1452
KYOTO	461	3975	41	534	291	5386
OSAKA	386	3371	69	758	446	8100
HYOGO	183	1706	50	997	211	5397
NARA	141	500	10	62	116	787
WAKAYAMA	23	1098	-	32	58	1097
TOTTORI	44	180	7	46	75	1237
SHIMANE	255	3470	12	361	118	2369
OKAYAMA	19	268	28	* 363	144	* 3472
HIROSHIMA	125	2331	29	660	286	5080
YAMAGUCHI	158	1561	15	217	155	2858
TOKUSHIMA	6	49	9	36	70	1066
KAGAWA	3	35	19	175	37	1096
EHIME	51	604	77	891	126	2788
KOCHI	5	229	5	88	81	990
FUKUOKA	701	8908	109	1718	361	6340
SAGA	129	1790	24	364	78	1557
NAGASAKI	125	1761	27	281	150	2507
KUMAMOTO	185	2299	16	234	122	1763
OITA	86	1598	6	144	83	1732
MIYAZAKI	63	350	18	124	106	2030
KAGOSHIMA	79	420	16	256	157	1965

TOTAL	6819	66772	1655	* 26431	8634	* 150732
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RATE

Current	444.6	229.1	107.9	90.7	562.9	517.2
Previous	406.0		119.8		600.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 7 May 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	304	5979	9	55
AOMORI	49	1196	-	14
IWATE	77	1373	-	-
MIYAGI	50	1562	-	13
AKITA	35	960	-	-
YAMAGATA	68	1212	1	1
FUKUSHIMA	96	1889	-	5
IBARAKI	127	2411	-	2
TOCHIGI	60	1385	-	3
GUMMA	66	2036	-	70
SAITAMA	88	1873	-	45
CHIBA	23	865	-	3
TOKYO	146	5223	3	81
KANAGAWA	115	1989	-	12
NIIGATA	157	2878	77	147
TOYAMA	127	2036	-	27
ISHIKAWA	48	879	4	29
FUKUI	42	584	1	45
YAMANASHI	16	662	-	7
NAGANO	121	2361	1	75
GIFU	77	1727	7	26
SHIZUOKA	93	1950	-	26
AICHI	74	2359	1	22
MIE	84	1535	-	35
SHIGA	52	1016	-	29
KYOTO	85	1328	2	17
OSAKA	75	1397	-	200
HYOGO	63	1936	2	65
NARA	27	304	-	6
WAKAYAMA	23	606	-	3
TOTTORI	12	376	-	-
SHIMANE	42	985	-	9
OKAYAMA	48	*1431	-	11
HIROSHIMA	37	1436	12	72
YAMAGUCHI	46	1081	-	10
TOKUSHIMA	26	484	2	26
KAGAWA	12	534	2	7
EHIME	68	2282	3	45
KOCHI	20	582	-	1
FUKUOKA	111	2518	-	20
SAGA	45	795	-	5
NAGASAKI	55	876	2	8
KUMAMOTO	57	1131	-	25
OITA	25	544	-	8
MIYAZAKI	50	*600	-	32
KAGOSHIMA	41	615	-	-
TOTAL	3163	*69781	129	1342
RATE				
Current	206.2	239.4	8.4	4.6
Previous	243.7		6.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for first 19 weeks		
	7 May 1949	8 May 1948	10 May 1947	1949	1948	1947
Cases						
Diphtheria	279	314	722	6,824	7,324	13,139
Dysentery	66	115	178	890	1,068	1,468
Typhoid fever	59	152	242	1,543	2,032	3,861
Paratyphoid fever	19	65	52	565	693	971
Smallpox	8	3	25	48	12	278
Typhus fever	-	5	20	75	312	672
Malaria	61	56	202	576	1,140	3,267
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	90	62	74	1,687	989	901
Epidemic meningitis	35	37	115	604	926	1,885
Japanese B encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	1
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	6,819	1,964	8,599	66,772	23,591	NA
Whooping cough	1,655	767	4,892	26,431	14,551	NA
Tuberculosis	8,634	7,992	8,603	150,732	120,375	NA
Pneumonia	3,163	2,181	6,213	69,781	72,879	NA
Influenza	129	92	339	1,342	1,920	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	18	27	53	707	746	1,269
Dysentery	18	21	33	233	235	303
Typhoid fever	9	14	30	203	251	515
Paratyphoid fever	1	2	6	23	37	60
Smallpox	3	-	-	8	-	30
Typhus fever	-	-	2	3	24	53
Malaria	-	2	3	15	10	13
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	1	-	1	25	12	23
Epidemic meningitis	9	7	58	155	230	551
Japanese B encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	2
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 AND 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 19 Weeks		
	7 May 1949	8 May 1948	10 May 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	18.2	20.5	48.3	23.4	25.1	46.2
Dysentery	4.3	7.5	11.9	3.1	3.7	5.2
Typhoid fever	3.8	9.9	16.2	5.3	7.0	13.6
Paratyphoid fever	1.2	4.2	3.5	1.9	2.4	3.4
Smallpox	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.0	1.0
Typhus fever	-	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.1	2.4
Malaria	4.0	3.7	13.5	2.0	3.9	11.5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	5.9	4.0	4.9	5.8	3.4	3.2
Epidemic Meningitis	2.3	2.4	7.7	2.1	3.2	6.6
Japanese B encephalitis	-	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	444.6	128.0	574.8	229.1	80.9	NA
Whooping cough	107.9	50.0	327.0	90.7	49.9	NA
Tuberculosis	562.9	520.9	575.1	517.2	413.0	NA
Pneumonia	206.2	142.2	415.3	239.4	250.1	NA
Influenza	8.4	6.0	22.7	4.6	6.6	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.2	1.8	3.5	2.4	2.6	4.5
Dysentery	1.2	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.8	1.1
Typhoid fever	0.6	0.9	2.0	0.7	0.9	1.8
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	0.2	-	-	0.0	-	0.1
Typhus fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Malaria	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.6	0.5	3.9	0.5	0.8	1.9
Japanese B Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 7 May 1949

(C) Current Cases
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	10	267	124	2938	151	*3276
AOMORI	4	80	29	696	29	799
IWATE	2	28	12	306	17	628
MIYAGI	-	58	25	660	19	945
AKITA	1	43	18	172	108	729
YAMAGATA	-	17	9	441	21	834
FUKUSHIMA	4	129	46	863	74	1218
IBARAKI	1	102	28	603	34	849
TOCHIGI	6	85	45	837	89	1196
GUMMA	11	90	46	750	59	999
SAITAMA	6	58	41	535	81	882
CHIBA	6	144	40	813	106	1373
TOKYO	27	835	232	5968	255	5177
KANAGAWA	32	*725	280	*5007	215	*3641
NIIGATA	-	49	17	491	34	1156
TOYAMA	2	69	24	796	29	876
ISHIKAWA	1	79	39	972	39	849
FUKUI	2	61	15	386	27	537
YAMANASHI	5	69	17	390	13	476
NAGANO	1	50	33	836	41	892
GIFU	4	159	93	1268	20	711
SHIZUOKA	3	130	76	1441	60	1678
AICHI	17	1207	141	4465	102	4052
MIE	4	167	45	705	55	1113
SHIGA	5	144	24	498	29	663
KYOTO	41	558	139	1986	215	3264
OSAKA	22	846	249	4100	313	5600
HYOGO	27	566	229	3564	289	5058
NARA	10	195	32	872	41	826
WAKAYAMA	10	202	74	1251	49	1187
TOTTORI	1	77	19	465	21	545
SHIMANE	1	31	14	258	21	385
OKAYAMA	9	325	54	1331	68	1603
HIROSHIMA	31	436	146	2595	89	2523
YAMAGUCHI	4	197	60	2054	58	1556
TOKUSHIMA	1	41	14	311	41	565
KAGAWA	-	45	14	302	29	953
EHIME	3	92	24	703	32	969
KOCHI	1	46	14	*492	20	544
FUKUOKA	47	735	326	5012	337	*4951
SAGA	2	46	64	1051	41	1050
NAGASAKI	14	237	101	1825	99	2157
KUMAMOTO	5	56	45	991	67	1446
OKTA	1	63	1	890	6	1024
MIYAZAKI	1	29	43	484	49	586
KAGOSHIMA	2	*86	39	974	44	949
TOTAL	387	*9754	3200	*64648	3636	*73290
RATE						
Current	25.2	33.5	208.6	221.8	237.0	251.5
Previous	26.9		252.8		232.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
 VENERAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
 COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

Diseases	Week Ended		10 May 1947	Cumulative Number for First 19 Weeks		
	7 May 1949	8 May 1948		1949	1948	1947
<u>NUMBER</u>						
Chancroid	387	870	824	9754	17782	15001
Gonorrhea	3200	5183	4482	64648	94131	68044
Syphilis	3636	4518	3347	73290	86419	46318
<u>RATE</u>						
Chancroid	25.2	56.7	55.1	33.5	61.0	52.8
Gonorrhea	208.6	337.9	299.6	221.8	323.0	239.4
Syphilis	237.0	294.5	223.7	251.5	296.5	163.0

- Note: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.